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MINNESOTA'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY



SIXTH EDITION

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INTRODUCTION.

In handing this book to the public we deem it proper to say a few words relative to its contents. All information regarding the state, as well as the statistics of each county, are absolutely authentic, and there has been no attempt made to say anything about any county in the state that close investigation will not substantiate. The crop statistics shown by counties, in some cases, do an injustice, as they are based on the United States Government census report of 1900, and were taken in 1899. Many of the counties, particularly in the northern districts, were at this time new and undeveloped, so that a census taken at the present time would show a marked increase, particularly in the cereal crop. The reason the crop averages were given from so early a date is, that no statistics have been gathered by the state, or otherwise, since 1899. The reader will remember that these are averages based upon the entire acreage planted, whether it has been cared for, cultivated, husbandried or not. This book is a personal gift to you from the state, from the people of the state. When the legislature of 1907 created the Immigration Board it was for the purpose of advertising the state and inducing immigration, but this book is issued more to assist and guide the homeseeker than to advertise. The writer has no land to sell, no mines or mills to operate, no waterpower to develop, therefore in preparing this book we have been absolutely unbiased and given the reader the benefit of plain facts and figures relative to the state. We do not claim for Minnesota anything that cannot be proven. We do not claim that it is the only place in the world to live, neither do we claim that a fortune awaits every one who moves within her border line, but we do claim and will undertake to prove that Minnesota offers better inducements and greater opportunities for men in all walks of life than any other state in the Union. To the farmer, improved farms can be purchased in the developed portions of this state at a lower price than any other section in America, considering the improvements, producing value and close proximity to markets, while farther north a vast area of land, which is practically in its infancy so far as development is concerned, can be purchased from \$5 an acre and upwards. Minnesota lands have never been boomed or advertised, but have had a steady and substantial de-

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velopment because of the healthy climate of the state, productiveness of her soil, pure water, transportation facilities, and close proximity to good markets. The farmers of this state have never had a crop failure. Farm products have increased from, approximately, \$10,000,000 in 1860 to \$275,000,000 in 1905. In addition to these, thousands of acres of rich state and government land can be had almost for the asking. To the manufacturer, you can find an unlimited field for operation in almost any part of the state; with its thousands of rivers to furnish waterpower, with its unexcelled railway and waterway transportation facilities, no better field could be desired. The capitalist and professional man is needed here, for with the steady growth of the many villages in southern and eastern Minnesota, new demands are constantly made in this line each year, while the many new towns which are springing up as if by magic on the borders of civilization farther to the north, offer a profitable and permanent location. The laborer is also offered a profitable field, for our manufacturing plants, railroads, Great Lakes, mines and farms afford employment to hundreds of thousands of laboring men at good wages, and with the present rapid development of the unoccupied portions of the state, demands for laboring men will continue to increase.

Over forty pages of this book have been given over to reproducing photographic scenes from all parts of the state, and if considerable space has been surrendered to illustrations, it is because they speak louder than words of the shining possibilities of this state. Come to Minnesota, a state of unparalleled opportunities and matchless resources, a state of good schools and churches, healthy climate, pure water and two million happy, intelligent and prosperous people. A royal welcome is extended to every person who wishes to become a citizen of this state, and the people of Minnesota bid the prospective home-builder to cast his lot among us.

GEORGE WELSH,
Commissioner State Board of Immigration.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota is a state covering a distance of a little over 405 miles from north to south, and 354 from east to west with an area of 84,286.53 square miles, which gives her a variety of climate and soil, and, consequently, a distinct difference in products.

The state may be sub-divided into three sections, namely: the southern one-third, which is a gently rolling prairie. The north-eastern one-third, which was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, and the section lying in the northwestern part of the state known as the Red River Valley. The southern, or prairie section of Minnesota, is glacial drift, not unlike that of northern Illinois, northern Iowa, and southern Wisconsin. The surface is covered with a rich, black loam to a depth ranging from 18 inches to 4 feet, resting almost invariably on a subsoil of clay.

Its climate is about the same as the districts mentioned. Its rainfall in the extreme southeast is about 30 inches annually. This lessens, to a small degree, going west until it reaches 26 inches annually on the western boundary of this section of the state. The average temperature at New Ulm, about the centre of this section, in 1906 was 47 degrees, which is the same as at Marshalltown, Iowa, located at or near the centre of that state, while the last killing frost was on the 7th day of May at New Ulm, and on the 9th day of May at Marshalltown. The first killing frost came to Marshalltown on October 1, 1906; and to New Ulm on October 6th.

The climate, soil and rainfall being practically the same as northern Illinois and Iowa and southern Wisconsin, it necessarily follows the products must be the same. Up to a very late date the product of southern Minnesota was, to a large degree, wheat, because it was the easiest crop to produce, but like all other sections this began to run down in yield, and finally the chinch bug ravaged various counties. This was a blessing in disguise, for it compelled the farmers to diversify their products so that very many of the counties produced very little wheat, although by diversity they are again able to produce in many instances the old time yield of wheat. The products are now corn, barley, oats, wheat, flax, timothy, clover and other cultivated grasses, a large portion of which is fed to live stock and sold in the form of butter, beef and pork. This has been largely augmented by the immense yields of corn, as 75 bushels per acre is not uncommon, and many of the counties in southern Minnesota produce upwards of one million bushels annually.

Fruit, and particularly apples, has been an important crop, so that now no farm home is complete without a large orchard. No better demonstration of the growth of this industry can be given than the records of Fillmore county, which shipped 12,840 barrels of apples out of the county during the season of 1907.

Notwithstanding the immense possibilities and opportunities in this section of Minnesota, to secure improved farm lands which are yet cheap, the homeseeker has passed over this region and gone hundreds of miles farther west away from civilization, rainfall, schools, churches and markets, and in some instances paid more for wild lands than he could buy improved farms for in southern Minnesota. If the homeseeker will deduct the value of the improvements from the selling price of the land, he will find that the land without improvements will have been reduced in many cases to less than \$20 per acre.

A crop failure was never known in Minnesota, and this, coupled with her fertile soil, healthful climate, pure water, schools, churches and markets, makes it an ideal spot for a man with a family who desires to purchase an improved farm that will double in value in ten years.

NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA.

Northeastern Minnesota was originally covered with a dense growth of timber of all varieties on the uplands, while frequent lakes and streams served to beautify this district to such an extent that it has been termed the "Park Region." This region may be fairly sub-divided into three divisions of agricultural land, viz., pine land, hardwood and other varieties such as grow on high land, and swamp land.

A small portion of northern Minnesota was once covered with a large growth of pine which has been cut over by the lumbermen. The land left, or commonly termed cut-over land, may be of various qualities, ranging from sandy to almost a heavy clay. This land located in the northern climate with abundance of rainfall is capable of being brought to a high productive value, particularly in the production of root crops and grasses. Where the pine was heavy, the remnant of the stumps is the most serious obstruction, although with the use of dynamite and the modern machinery, this is by no means as serious as it was in an early day. Of course it does not follow that the stumps must all be removed to commence cultivation, as many good fields are found before any stumps have been taken out. Farming, and particularly grazing, can be carried on successfully, and the stumps removed at the pleasure of the owner.

The soil whose surface was covered with timber, such as maple, birch, basswood, poplar, and similar varieties, is almost without exception heavy soil with a covering varying in depth of decayed



Interior View of Live Stock Amphitheater, Minnesota State Fair.

vegetable mold. The trees are easily removed, and in many instances the wood taken therefrom not only pays for the clearing, but pays for the land. These trees are cut even or below the surface, thus giving the settler an opportunity to till the soil by means of a bog plow without waiting for the roots to be removed, which can be done from four to six years, when they will have become so much decayed that their removal is an easy matter. The settler in this region can invariably build his farm buildings with no greater outlay than his own labor, as the land supplies the timber for the cutting.

The swamp lands, of which Northern Minnesota has about seven million acres, are either meadow lands or covered with tamarack, spruce and cedar, which is in big demand for ties, poles, wood, pulpwood, etc., and finds a ready market at the nearest railroad station. This land when drained is transformed into the richest agricultural land in the nation. It has a covering of vegetable decay ranging from two to eight feet in depth and resting on a bed of clay. When the water channels or ditches are opened this land is porous enough to give complete and rapid drainage, and millions of acres that were once considered worthless are being transformed into fertile fields and happy homes.

Land may be had in the northern district from \$5.00 per acre upwards, and is undeniably the cheapest land in America, considering the productive value.

This region is destined to lead all others in stock raising and dairy products because of its grasses. Timothy and clover grow wild in such abundance that it is claimed by experts that one acre of grass in northern Minnesota will pasture from one to one-half head during the season. It will therefore be seen as to what will be the destiny of this as yet unknown and undeveloped region, when we consider that it takes two acres of land to pasture a cow in the old prairie sections where land values range from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

The reader cannot do better than take a trip into northern Minnesota and investigate for himself, for there will be found the greatest possibilities known to the world. If the reader has travelled through southern Michigan and northern Indiana when that district was in its virgin state, he will have seen a duplicate of what northern Minnesota is today, and by comparison form a perfect conception of what it is destined to become.

NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA.

Northwestern Minnesota, or the region known as the Red River Valley, is a district in a class by itself. With richness unequalled by any district in the world, unless it be the Valley of the Nile, it forms the western part of the state north of Big Stone lake, and is a very level prairie with the richest and blackest of soil running to

a great depth. It is drained to the north by the Red River which forms the boundary between Minnesota and North Dakota. The settlement of the Red River Valley may fairly be said to have begun after the Indian outbreak of '62, as this district was practically abandoned because of this. Ever since that time it has been known for its production of Minnesota hard wheat. The productiveness of the soil can be better appreciated when it is known that some fields have produced wheat crops consecutively for periods of 25 years, and still continue to yield well. It is only of late years that the farmers are diversifying their products, as the yields of wheat, flax, oats and barley crops are so abundant and profitable that the farmers have not felt the need for any other products.

Like all other regions devoted exclusively to cereal crops, it became necessary to change, and live stock and dairying are now fast becoming the business of the Red River farmers. Their fertile soils and pure waters yield a bountiful store of grasses so that where once the grain fields alone could be seen, the fields are now covered with splendid herds of beef and dairy cattle.

Root crops grow abundantly, and potatoes are being shipped by the trainloads. One farmer in Clay county raises upwards of 30,000 bushels annually. With the modern planting and digging, this is becoming a remarkable crop.

Land is still very cheap in this region. Wild land can be had from \$12.50 an acre, upwards, while improved farms can be purchased from \$20 an acre, upwards, according to their improvements and proximity to markets. The entire district is well improved, with churches, schools, etc., and thriving cities, towns and villages have sprung up where but a few years ago might be seen the home of the Redman.

The man who tills the soil is the only creator of wealth. It will therefore be seen, when you note the rapidity of growth that has marked the agricultural development of Minnesota, that a great market is being formed for the manufactured goods by the increasing products of the farm. This opens a channel for all branches of industry. Minnesota wants men in all walks of life who are willing to work, and to all such she offers the glad hand of friendship and bids you a hearty welcome; and we have no hesitation in saying that she offers the best inducements to men of this character.

For further information address

GEORGE WELSH,
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Agriculture In Minnesota

By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

The ideas cherished regarding the agricultural capabilities of the state by those who have not made themselves familiar with these, are misleading. The state is looked upon as only adapted to the growing of wheat and other kinds of grain, such as furnish food for live stock. It is supposed to be too far north to grow fruit with any degree of success, or even to produce live stock and live stock products as profitably as they can be produced further south. The climate is believed to be so austere that the winters make life, in a sense, a burden. The northern areas are believed to be only fit for the production of trees, and the cut-over lands are believed to be wholly unsuited to furnishing desirable homes for settlers. In discussing this problem the aim will be to remove such misconception by stating facts as they are. It will be the further aim to show the almost unlimited room that yet exists for home building within the borders of the state.

THE WHEAT CROP IN MINNESOTA.

Minnesota grew 5,356,000 acres of wheat in 1908, which gave her third place in the total acreage grown in that year among the states of the Union, and second place in the acreage of spring wheat grown. The average of production is given as 12.8 bushels per acre in a state that in the earlier years of settlement grew 20 to 25 bushels per acre on an average. The farmers are inclined to attribute the change to a change in the character of the seasons. That is not the real cause, for seasons with some slight modifications are like the brooks, they go on forever. The reduced yields are rather to be attributed to the style of the farming followed. It is the outcome of long, continued cropping without change; of carelessness in the selection and preparation of seed, and of increase in certain fungous diseases that may be held in check, as for instance, smut.

That Minnesota may continue to hold a foremost place in the growing of wheat need not be questioned. The adaptation of both soil and climate have been abundantly proved. The conditions that grew large crops in the early years of settlement have but to be approximated, and these will be grown again. That this conclusion is reasonable finds support in what has already been achieved in Great Britain where wheat has been grown for centuries. The average

yield in England is more than 30 bushels per acre. The average in Scotland, with a comparatively sterile soil, has exceeded 40 bushels per year in one season. The natural conditions for growing wheat far exceed those of Great Britain. Why, then, should it not be possible to grow wheat in even larger volume than at present and on about half the area?

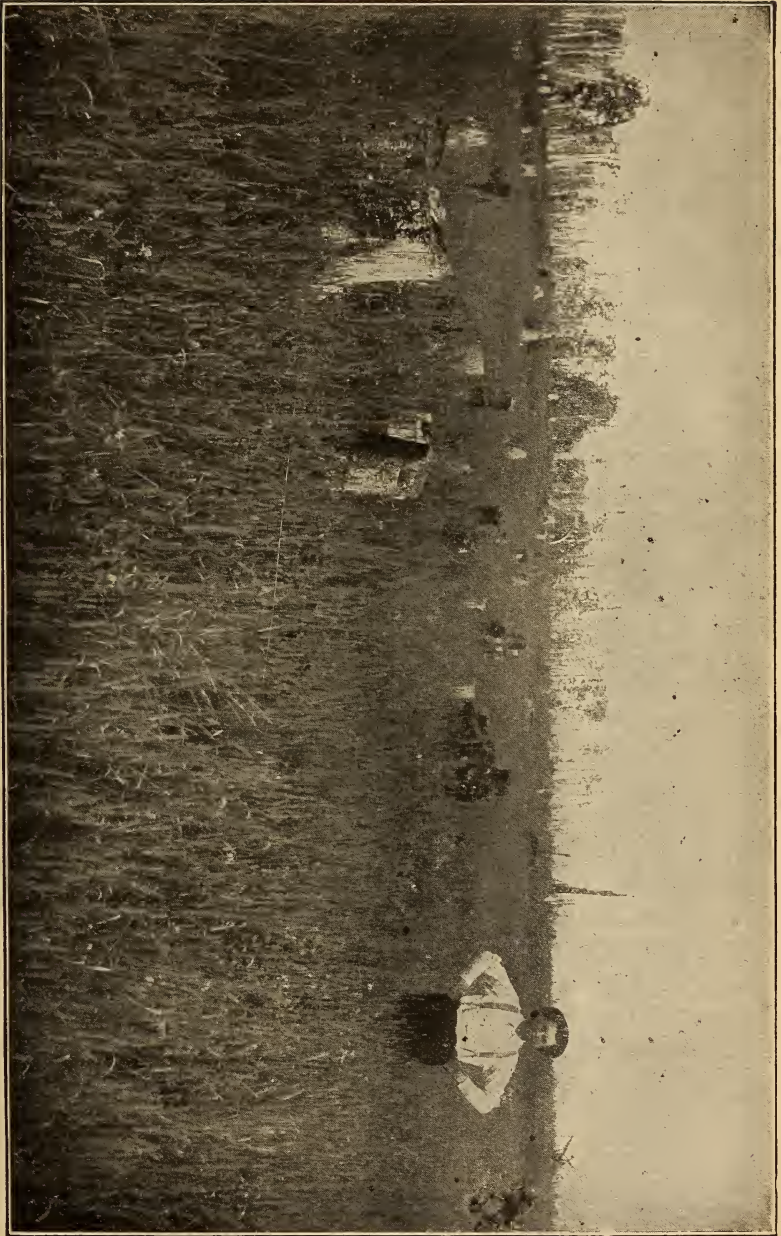
The indications point to the fact that some winter wheat will yet be grown in the state. It has been grown in a few instances on the same farms for a score of years and with encouraging success. During recent years it has been grown successfully as far north as the most northerly counties of the Red River Valley, and it gave yields exceeding 20 bushels per acre.

Macaroni wheat will give good yields in any part of the state. This is not mentioned to indicate that it should be made to substitute the other milling varieties, but to supplement them because of large yields. For this reason also it ought to be grown along with oats or other grains to provide food for live stock in the form known as succotash. When grown with oats, for instance, equal quantities being used, the result is a mixture of which about one-third is wheat and two-thirds oats, and the yield in pounds will considerably exceed that of other grains sown alone. The mixture furnishes a food that is almost in perfect balance for nearly all classes of stock grown on the farm, and for stock of nearly all ages. In localities where the straw lodges, if speltz or even spring rye is substituted for a part of the oats, this will materially aid in preventing such lodging.

THE OAT CROP IN MINNESOTA.

Minnesota grew 2,215,728 acres of oats in 1906. The average yield per acre was 32.5 bushels. This average may be greatly increased by better methods of tillage. The comparatively cool nights, when the oat crop is maturing, results in the filling of the grain in a way to produce large yields. In no country with warm nights can the oat crop be made to yield as it does in areas where the filling of the grain is slow. The enormous yields of oats in the plateaus of the mountain states is a result of the slow filling of the grain consequent to the low temperatures which prevail.

The great value of the oat crop in feeding live stock has never been realized as it ought to be. No grain food has been found more suitable, or even as suitable, to the needs of horses as oats. No grain food will produce more milk, pound for pound, when fed to dairy cows. No grain is better for fattening sheep, when fed singly, than oats. No grain is better for brood sows in winter and when suckling their young, and no grain will equal oats in suitability for feeding to calves. Because of this, this state, possessed of high adaptation for growing oats, will always stand on a high vantage ground in producing live stock.



Clover and Timothy as It Grows Among the Stumps.

The average yield of oats in Minnesota, like that of wheat, can be greatly increased by better tillage. Heretofore the oat crop has usually been sown on the poorest and foulest land. Because this crop has greater power than wheat to grow under adverse conditions, it has been allowed to do so, and this common practice has greatly lowered the average yields.

In the southern counties the oat crop is much grown in conjunction with a large area devoted to the growth of corn. Where this style of farming is followed, these crops are usually alternated with clover, and as a result, the farms produce meat or milk, or both, according to the desire of those who till them.

THE BARLEY AND RYE CROPS.

The area devoted to the growth of barley in the state in 1906 was 1,128,265 acres. The average yield is set down as 28 bushels per acre. Careful farming would increase the yield from 25 to 50 per cent. The room then for increase in the growth of the barley crop will be very apparent from what has just been stated, and it will be more apparent when it is borne in mind that more than half of the tillable land in the state has never been broken with the plough.

The barley crop is sometimes a source of much revenue when sold directly. The past year many farmers are getting a return of \$20 to \$30 per acre for their barley crop, but that is exceptional, owing to the abnormally high prices of the last season. But excellent returns may be obtained any season from feeding barley to milch cows, and to swine. The principal food grown for feeding live stock in Denmark is barley. It is also the principal concentrate used in making that high-class bacon for which Denmark has become so famous.

The barley crop in Minnesota, and in all the Northwest, may also be made to render excellent service in fighting weeds in centers where grain is much grown. This arises from the comparatively late season at which it may be sown, and the shortness of the period called for to enable it to reach maturity. In Northwestern Minnesota it may be sown late in May, and still produce an excellent return. In some instances it has been matured in 70 days from the date of sowing. This makes it quite practicable to allow the weeds to start well before the ground is ploughed in the spring for barley. It enables the farmer to plough at a season after the other grain has been sown, and because of the quick growth and maturing of the barley, but few weeds growing in the same would have time to mature their seeds before the barley is harvested. No sooner is it harvested than all weeds growing in it may be buried with the plough, or grazed down by sheep, hence the great value of the barley crop as a factor in weed eradication. This can not be done to anything like the same extent in other areas east and south, because of the necessity for sowing the barley early and because of the longer time which is called for in

maturing it. Minnesota has peculiarly favorable conditions for the growing of barley. Minnesota has special adaptation for growing rye, either for the grain or for pasture. Not much attention, however, has been given to growing it. In 1906 the rye crop covered 88,448 acres, and the average yield was 19.3 bushels per acre. All the figures given above, with reference to the crops, are taken from the year book of the United States Department of Agriculture.

THE FLAX CROP.

The flax crop in Minnesota is second in the sisterhood of states. In 1906 the area in flax was 431,048 acres, and the average yield per acre, 11 bushels. It would probably be correct to say that the prairie lands are highest in relative adaptation for the growing of flax, but there is no county in the state in portions of which the flax may not be grown in good form. As high as 20 bushels has been obtained per acre. In many instances the first crop of flax grown on the land has paid for the land. With due care in the selection of seed, good crops of flax will doubtless be grown in the state through all time.

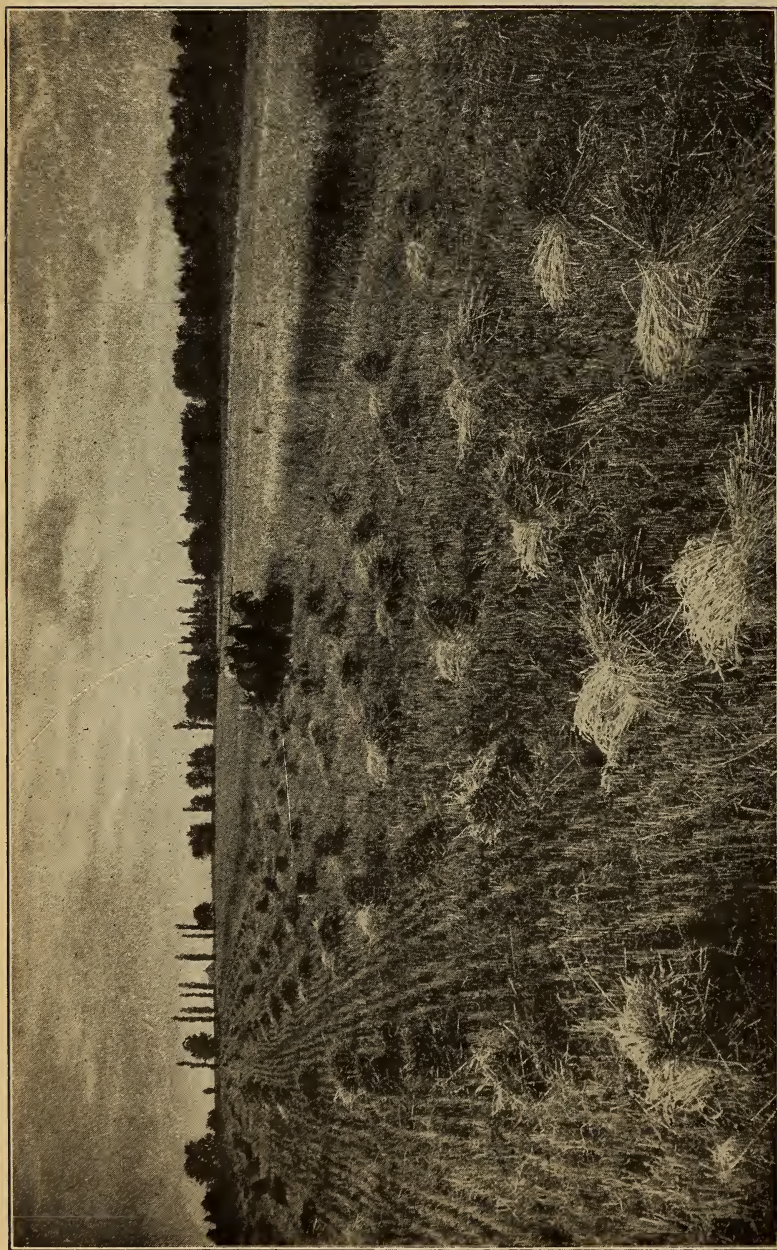
Heretofore but little use has been made of the straw. This, however, is likely to change in all parts of the state. Plants are now being established which purchase the entire crop. They separate the grain from the straw and make the latter into binding twine. This of course adds much to the value of the crop. It will also result in growing better crops, as the grower must give attention to the production of straw which reaches a greater height than was usually common in the growing of flax. The better cultivation called for to accomplish this will also result in improved yields.

The great advantage of the flax crop in connection with the growing of live stock cannot be easily overestimated. Minnesota is at the present time the center of the manufacture of oil cake, and so it is likely to continue. This means that oil cake will be more easily obtainable by the farmers of Minnesota than by those of other states for stock-feeding purposes.

The regrettable feature of the trade in oil cake at the present time lies in the fact that nearly all of the output from the Minnesota oil mills goes across the Atlantic to European feeders of live stock. When Minnesota comes to use this product, as it ought to be used, no state in the Union can stand up before this state in the production of live stock, and live stock products. No kind of stock is kept upon the farm which will not receive substantial benefit from feeding it a certain proportion of oil cake from day to day, at least when on dry feed.

THE PEA CROP.

Field Peas have been but little grown in Minnesota, and yet it is entirely practicable to grow them in fine form. Although they have not yet been grown at all extensively, enough have been grown to



Field of Minnesota No. 169 Wheat, grown on the Minnesota Experiment Station in 1904. It gave a yield of 32 bushels per acre. Such a yield may be duplicated on many of our Minnesota farms by good system of cropping. Thirty-five dollars per month can be paid for labor to handle such a crop. (Photo by H. D. Ayer.)

prove the high adaptation which the state has for growing this crop. The adaptation is even higher, relatively, in the forest than in the prairie areas, as in the latter there is sometimes an excessive growth of vines.

The growth of peas in Minnesota has been hindered, first by absence of suitable machinery for harvesting them, and second, by the little need heretofore felt for introducing the crop. Pea harvesters have not been introduced into the state and harvesting the crop by hand is very tedious.

In Wisconsin peas are extensively grown for canning over wide areas. The vines are made into ensilage which furnishes a most excellent food for dairy and other cattle in winter. The conditions are equally good for growing peas in northern Minnesota, hence there are no good reasons why the same industry could not flourish over much of that area.

Peas are also especially adapted to the growing of that class of pork known as bacon, which already sells for higher price than pork of the other class. The demand for it will be still greater in the future. Because of the demand for bacon in the English market, Canada has become a bacon-producing country and the conditions for growing bacon are as good in Minnesota as in any part of Canada.

The pea crop is also like clover an enricher of the soil. A crop of peas growing on a piece of land leaves it richer in nitrogen, the most important element of plant food, than it was before the crop was grown. The straw from a crop of peas when well saved is about equal in feeding value, or nearly so, with that of a crop of clover, especially when given to sheep. The advantage to any state that can thus grow Canada field peas is very evident. It is only in northern states, or on elevated areas in other states, that they can be successfully grown.

THE CORN CROP.

In no respect is Minnesota so much misunderstood as with reference to her ability to grow corn. Minnesota is not looked upon as a corn state, and yet but few states can grow corn better than it is grown over the southern half of Minnesota. The acreage of corn in 1906 was 1,492,536 acres; against an acreage of wheat of 5,119,412 acres. Of oats, 2,215,728 acres; of barley, 1,128,265 acres, and of rye, 88,448 acres. The average yield per acre was 33.6 bushels as against an average in Illinois of 36.1 bushels, and in Iowa, of 39.5 bushels. Which state in all the Union can make a better showing, with reference to diversity in these lines of production, and yet not nearly half of the land in Minnesota has ever been touched with the plough? Those states are fortunate which have pre-eminent adaptation for growing corn, but the ability to grow corn well is not equal to the ability to grow good crops of both corn and wheat. Over the southern half of Minnesota corn is grown almost as freely as in north-

ern Iowa. Why should it not be thus? The mean summer temperatures are nearly the same, the soil is very similar. The chief difference is that the season for growing corn in Iowa is a little longer than in Minnesota, this means that in Minnesota varieties are grown which mature in a shorter time than is called for in the states of the corn-belt proper. This does not mean the decreased yields, as the somewhat smaller varieties grown in Minnesota may be grown more closely than those in the corn-belt. The average yield of corn in the state differs but little from the averages in the states of the corn-belt.

But it is not to be understood that the growing of corn is by any means confined to southern Minnesota. There is not a single county in the state in which some varieties of field corn will not mature. In some of the northerly counties of the Red River Valley such varieties as the Northwestern Dent are matured every season, and larger varieties are grown for the silo. In many of the counties north of the latitude of St. Paul, that is, north of the parallel of 45 degrees, the finest crops of corn are grown every year. The increment of sand, mixed with the clay in those soils, makes a relatively early and rapid growth in the crops planted on them.

The corn crop in several counties of the state is the largest single crop grown, and the area grown is rapidly extending in many parts of the same. In the southern half of the state it is chiefly grown for the grain as in the corn-belt. Farther north it is more commonly grown for the grain and fodder combined. Much of it is fed in the bundle. Some varieties are grown to produce food for swine or lambs, being fed off when matured by one or the other of these classes of farm animals. In any part of the state corn may be readily grown for the silo. A wide door also stands open for growing sweet corn for canning.

The growing of corn has been a great aid to the growing of wheat. Wheat following corn, properly cared, will yield 20 to 30% more than wheat following a grain crop. The explanation is found in the influence of the cultivation in the cleaning and impaction of the land. Wheat, or other grain, corn and clover, make a happy combination in farming. This combination may be the heritage of any Minnesota farmer.

THE POTATO CROP.

The growing of potatoes in the state may be made to assume enormous proportions. There is no part of the state in which potatoes may not be grown with much success, except in those areas not yet sufficiently drained. The free working soil has high adaptation for growing potatoes, and the climate is as suitable as the soil. As a result of this happy combination it has been found that potatoes may be grown indefinitely without deterioration when proper care is exercised with reference to selecting the seed and growing the crop

by correct methods. This cannot be done in warm climates because of the quick deterioration that takes place in varieties when grown in these. Great quantities of potatoes are shipped southward every year and such shipments may be expected to increase with a constantly increasing population.

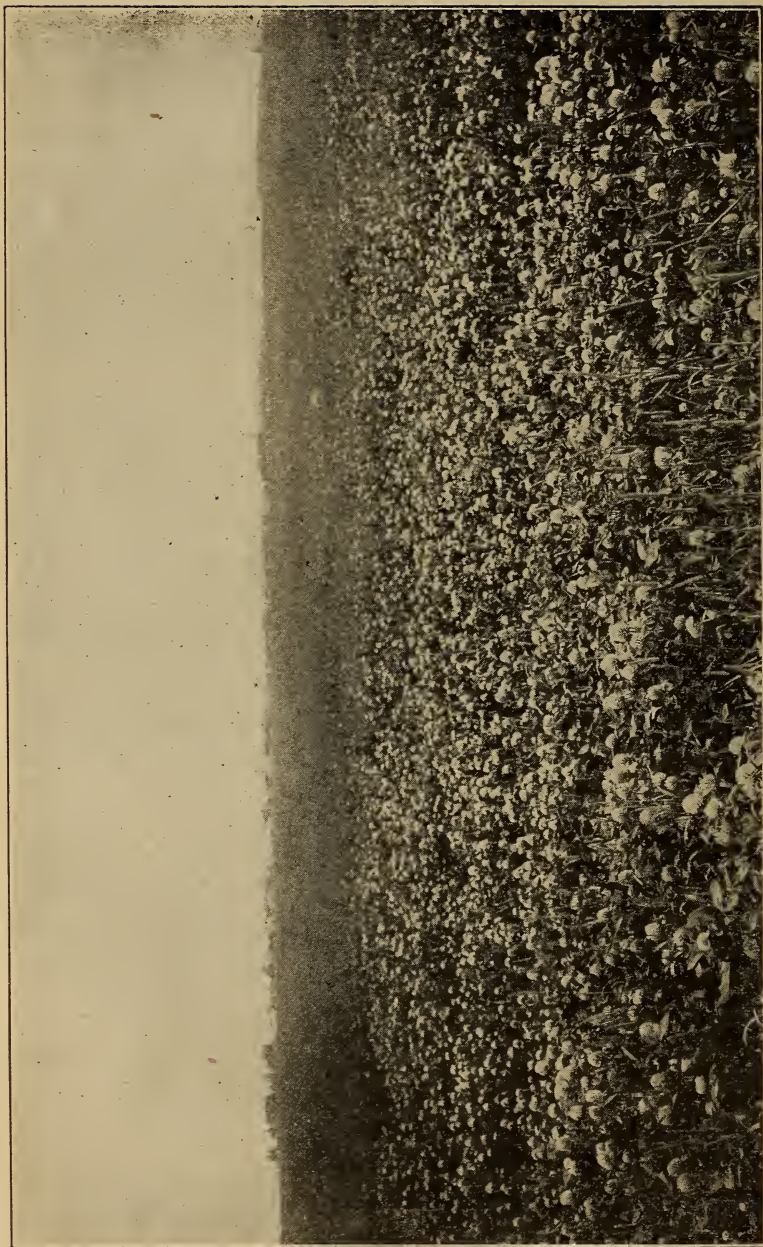
Notwithstanding that potatoes grow well in every county in the state, in some counties the adaptation is higher than in others. This is true of those counties in which the soil is more or less sandy in texture. The yields in these are not only excellent, but the quality of the potatoes is superb. In several of those counties virgin lands can be obtained from \$10 to \$20 per acre. These same lands have high adaptation to the growing of clover, hence the soil may be easily kept in excellent condition for growing potatoes. In some of the northern counties the quality of the potatoes is particularly excellent. They are characterized by such smoothness as is seldom found in potatoes.

Potatoes have been but little attacked by diseases in Minnesota. Of course the Colorado beetle is present in the state, as it is in all states, and the scab affects the crop more or less, but blight, which has proved so destructive in the central and eastern states, is not as yet much known. In many areas of Minnesota land can be obtained at the present time which would produce potatoes that would sell at a profit that would pay for the land in a single crop. Two crops well managed would pay for the land and also for grubbing the same.

THE CLOVER CROP.

The story of the clover plant in Minnesota sounds more like fable than truth. Her first settlers in southern Minnesota believed for a time that they could not grow clover successfully, a belief that was based on the lack of success in the first attempts to grow it, a result that was doubtless due to the want of the proper clover bacteria in the soil. The finest crops of clover in several varieties have long since been grown upon these soils, and on the prairies of western Minnesota not a few of the grain-growing farmers are still of the opinion that they cannot succeed in growing clover. The reason for want of success is the same as in the former instance. Slowly, but surely, the growing of clover is extending every year. Her finest crops are now being grown all along the western side of the state in various centers, so that it is safe to predict that ere long not a farm will be found on which clover will not be grown.

Adaptation for growing clover in the forest and park areas of the state is simply phenomenal, so much so, that if clover seed is scattered over the soil, under almost any condition, except that of watery saturation, it will begin to grow. Seed scattered in the shade of a grove, amid the brush of cut-over lands, or even among forest trees where the shade is not over-dense, will grow with much vigor in the plants.



A Crop of Red Clover in the Red River Valley (1907).

Plants of the common red clover have been found more than eight feet high, and plants of alsike on the lowlands sometimes attain a length of five feet. On the red clay land contiguous to Duluth, enormous crops are grown, and in many of the gardens the clover plants are so numerous that they are classed as weeds in the same. This entire area, more than 200 miles long and 150 miles wide, has, during recent years been designated, and justly so, "The Land of Red Clover." It would be equally fitting to call it "The Land of Pink and White Clover."

The way in which clover retains its hold on the soil in large areas of this state is remarkable. In some of the northern counties, red clover has been pastured for many successive years without any diminution in its growth. Instances are on record in which eight successive crops of red clover have been cut for hay along with timothy, and the last crop produced more clover than the first. As is generally known, red clover usually grows only for two years, even on the Red River Valley lands, five crops of clover and timothy have been grown in succession for hay, the last crop of which had in it more clover than the first.

It will probably be found that Minnesota will yet become famous for the production of clover seed. Where the adaptation is so perfect for the growth of the plants, it is reasonable to suppose that it would be equally high for the production of seed. This feature of clover growing has not yet been proved. Should the expectation with reference thereto be realized, it will add immensely to the profitability of those clover-producing lands. The area for growing clover seed is becoming more and more hedged in by the ravages of the clover midge, which, so far as known to the writer, has not yet reached the clover-growing areas of Minnesota.

THE ALFALFA CROP.

But few attempts have been made to grow alfalfa in the state until recent years. The one exception is in the neighborhood of Lake Minnetonka where some German farmers have grown it, more or less, for many years. The variety grown there came originally from Norway, and it is proving more hardy than alfalfa from other sources. In some instances crops of alfalfa have been cut for more than a dozen years on the same land.

Recent experiments in growing alfalfa have shown that in many portions of the state it can be grown with much success. It would not be claiming too much to say that every county in the state has large areas that are highly favorable for the growing of alfalfa. The upland subsoils of the state are usually clay, or clay mingled with gravel. Wherever these subsoils are found, alfalfa will yet come to be grown, but it may be necessary in some instances to first introduce the requisite bacteria essential to growing it successfully. In

the park and forest areas of the state, such inoculation is not necessary. An excellent stand may usually be obtained in these from the first sowing when it is properly sown.

Of course in a state in which the clovers grow so well, the advantages for growing alfalfa are not so great as where it is the chief resource for roughage. But diversity in production should in all instances be prized where such diversity is possible. It makes the production just so much surer. Alfalfa will produce better in dry seasons than clover, and it does not need to be renewed so frequently. But clover is of course a better rotation plant.

The advantage to Minnesota in growing clover and alfalfa so well cannot be easily overestimated, as these crops have so important a bearing, first, on maintaining the nitrogen supply in the land; second, in maintaining vegetable matter in the soil; third, in providing fodder for live stock, the feeding value of which ranks high, and fourth, in providing an ample supply of nitrogenous fodder to balance the corn fodder now so extensively grown in the state.

THE PASTURE CROP.

The pasture crop in Minnesota is one of its best crops. In the central states, in a dry summer, the grasses become very dry and cease to grow, frequently for a period extending over many weeks. The grasses of the western ranges only grow for two or three months in the early part of the season for growth, and then cease to grow until the following year. But the grasses in Minnesota, especially in the park and forest areas, grow practically through all the season of growth. When properly managed, they will furnish grazing for sheep from the beginning of April, onward, even in the northern part of the state, and for cattle from May 1st. The grazing period closes with the falling of snow, which, in northern Minnesota, is about the middle of November.

The variety of grasses that grow vigorously is large. Some native grasses, especially in the lowlands of the central part of the state, grow with much vigor. Such is bluejoint, which follows tamarack in the swamps. But assuming that in time the native grasses will all perish, except redtop, which is probably true, the tame grasses that supersede them will be the envy of many other states. Kentucky bluegrass will grow more vigorously in northern Minnesota than in Kentucky. Redtop on the lowlands is green all the summer. Timothy will furnish pasture from spring to autumn. But clover is the marvelous pasture crop of the state. In Northern Minnesota are lands on which clover has been cut for many years, as many as seven or eight, and pastured every autumn, and yet the clover has continued to increase in the pastures. Where in all the United States, save in lands that lie under the south shore of Lake Superior, can a parallel be found in growing clover?

The value of these pasture crops cannot be overestimated, whether viewed from the standpoint of the dairy, from that of meat making, or from the standpoint of keeping up the supply of humus in the soil. These pasture crops may be obtained from lands as soon as the trees and brush are cut away, and seed is grown.

THE ROOT CROP.

The root crop in Minnesota will be one of our most valuable crops in the not-distant future. In natural adaptation to the growth of field roots, the state ranks high. This adaptation applies to all kinds of field roots, as rutabagas, turnips, mangels, sugar beets and carrots, and even parsnips. Both soil and climate conditions are peculiarly favorable to the growth of these. They furnish a high per cent of sugar.

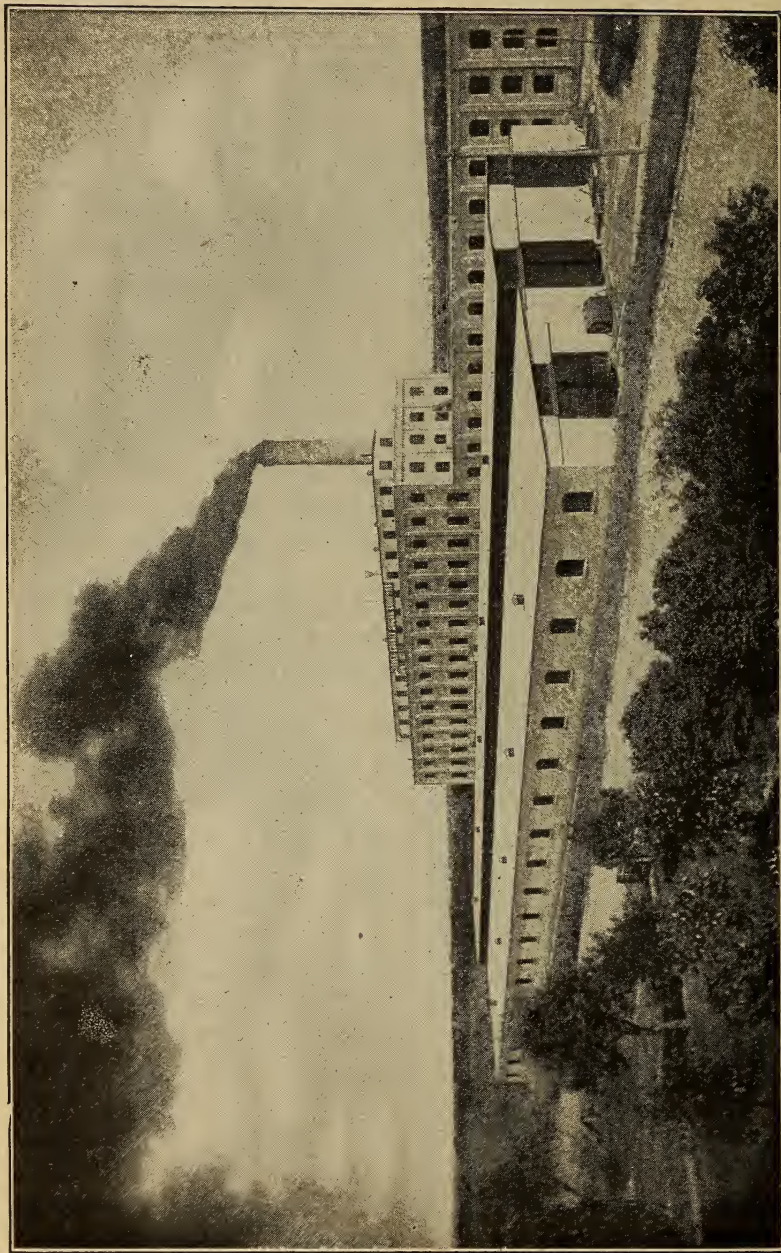
The value of the root crop to any state that engages extensively in the growing of live stock, cannot easily be overestimated. The supremacy of Great Britain in growing live stock in recent centuries arises largely from the succulent food which is fed to it, and this largely furnished by field roots. The excellence of the live stock grown in Ontario is largely due to the same cause. The conditions for growing field roots in this state are at least as good as those in Ontario.

To grow rutabagas and turnips in good form calls for climatic conditions that are only found in northern states, and the Canadian provinces north of these. The exceptions are elevated areas, as the table lands of the mountain states. These crops will not flourish where the midsummer heat runs high for weeks in succession. They grow best in weather reasonably cool.

The amount of food that may be grown on an acre of field roots well cared for is enormous. The roots alone without the tops should weigh from ten to twenty tons per acre. The only crop grown in the state that produces more food per acre, viewed from a standpoint of dry matter, is corn, and yet, viewed from the standpoint of value, the roots may be more valuable than the corn. They exercise an influence on the digestion that is favorable. When fed with other foods, therefore, more benefit will follow than if these were not fed.

THE RAPE CROP.

This wonderful pasture plant is of comparatively recent introduction into the United States; as is now generally known it is a pasture plant, the growth of which, since its introduction, has become of national importance. An acre of rape pasture will fatten from ten to fifteen sheep, or well-grown lambs, in the space of two months' time, and without the aid of a supplementary ration of grain. The adaptation for growing this crop in the state is of the best. In Ontario, where rape is much grown, it is usual to cultivate it, but in this state, so high is the adaptation for this plant, that good crops



The Sugar Beet Factory at Chaska, Minnesota.

are grown by simply sowing the seed broadcast. The influence of the plant on the future development of the sheep industry in the state cannot be easily overestimated.

The practice has become common during recent years to sow one pound of rape seed along with each acre of grain sown. The rape usually does not hinder the growth of the grain. When the grain has been harvested the rape will then make a strong growth unless the weather is very dry, and as a result much pasture is produced. Some farmers have, during recent years, sown rape seed along with much of the grain on their farms. They have then gone abroad in the state and purchased lambs, or have obtained them from the stock-yards or the ranges, and in nearly all instances they have realized much profit.

THE SUGAR BEET CROP.

The sugar beet industry has only recently obtained a foothold in the state. A few years ago, a factory established at St. Louis Park was lost by fire. During the past two years the Carver County Sugar Company has been operating a factory at Chaska. This factory has a capacity for manufacturing the products from the beets that grow on 5,000 acres of land. It pays the farmer \$5.00 per ton for the beets at the factory. The yield per acre runs from, say 8 to 15 tons, and with skilled growers it may be brought up to 20 tons.

The crop may be cared for, after it is planted, for \$20 an acre, by contract labor, which includes harvesting. When the work is all done by the farmer and his family, the money received is clear gain. Suppose a farmer only grows 10 tons per acre, the return for the same is \$50.00.

There are many advantages which come from this industry. The tops and the part of the root to which they adhere are worth several dollars per acre to the farmer, if judiciously fed. He can draw home pulp when he is hauling his beets which he can get for 25 cents a ton. This he can put into a silo for future feeding. For many kinds of feeding the pulp is as valuable as the beets before the sugar was extracted from them. From the waste, lime is made, a valuable product used in paving. From the molasses is made alcohol, which contributes largely to the internal revenue tax, and this product is also largely fed to cattle. The benefit to other crops grown in the rotation goes far to pay the cost of growing the beets, where the rotation is judiciously planned.

In Michigan 99,000 acres of beets were grown in 1906. The cash paid to the farmers directly for the beets was \$4,750,000. The industry that year was worth to the state, \$8,000,000. Minnesota has millions of acres of land highly adapted to the growth of sugar beets. The reference here is to a clay loam soil, with a nice sprinkling of sand in it, and lying on an open clay subsoil. Now suppose the industry should expand so that 500,000 acres of beets should be



A load of mangels grown at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in 1906. On a three-acre field plowed fall and spring and manured at the rate of sixteen tons per acre, a yield of $32\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre was secured. The total cost of production, including land rental and machinery depreciation, was \$32.79 per acre, or \$1.01 per ton.



A Sugar Beet Field.

grown in a year, on the basis paid in 1906 to the Michigan farmers, there would be paid to Minnesota farmers for growing beets, nearly \$24,000,000 in a single year, to say nothing of the thousands and thousands who would be employed in manufacturing the beets, and the by-products other than sugar.

For the successful prosecution of this industry, only small farms would be wanted, and these would bring with them all the benefits which come from an intensive cultivation.

This wonderful plant will grow well on any soil in Minnesota, but it grows especially well on the black loam soils of the prairie. It will grow best of all on the muck soils of the swamps when these are re-claimed, and the work of re-claiming them is now being pushed rapidly forward. It may be sown any time from the opening of spring onward that will give it from 60 to 75 days in which to grow, and it will furnish pasture to any kind of stock, save dairy cows.

FRUITS THAT MAY BE GROWN.

Many outside of the state cherish the view that little or no fruit can be grown in Minnesota. A glance at the great display of fruit made at the State Fair every autumn will dispel such a view. The exhibit of apples, especially, also plums, is seldom excelled by that made in other states. Several varieties of grapes are regularly grown. And for growing small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, it cannot be easily excelled. It should be said, however, that the growing of peaches, pears and cherries has not as yet proved a decided success. It is also fair to state that the hardy varieties of apples only are grown, but the number of these, now looked upon as standards, is very large.

The farmer who locates in Minnesota can supply himself abundantly with all the fruit that his family can take care of. He can do this within the limit of a small piece of ground, as the fruit bears early in the state, that is, they begin to bear while the trees are yet quite young, and they bear heavily. This is a characteristic of fruits on western soils. It should also be mentioned that many of the diseases and insect pests, which harass fruit growers in the east, are unknown, or but little known, in Minnesota. But trees do suffer in some instances from sunscald in the trunk, when pushed ahead too quickly and then left unprotected.

Minnesota will never be a fruit state, of course, in the sense that Oregon and several other states are, but to show the extent to which fruit is now being grown in the state, it may well be mentioned that Minnesota has a horticultural society with a membership of more than two thousand; that is a larger membership than is possessed by any other horticultural society in any state of the Union. No year passes without some new variety being added to the list of fruit grown.

THE PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES.

For growing vegetables, Minnesota is a veritable paradise. The extent to which vegetables may be grown on a small piece of ground, and the rapidity of the growth, has surprised those not accustomed to seeing it. In a garden in St. Anthony Park, the writer grew three crops of vegetables in succession, on the same land in one season. This could only be possible in a summer climate of relatively short duration where the growth is very rapid. This rapid growth is the outcome, first, of a free-working soil; second, of a reasonably porous subsoil; and third of the long, bright summer days that characterize the climate at that season.

The quality of the vegetables is superior, high quality in these, and rapid growth usually go together. Where growth is slow in vegetables, they possess a toughness of fibre that increases with the increase in duration in growth. When vegetables grow rapidly they are crisp, tender and properly flavored.

The variety of vegetables that may be grown is in keeping with the excellence of those grown. It includes nearly all the valuable sorts that are used in the temperate zone. Tomatoes may be made to ripen in any part of the state when planted out at the proper time. The facilities for growing celery of high quality are unusually good, because of the large area of the muck soils possessed by the state. In the growth of this one plant there is room for at least a small army of growers.

It is very evident, from what has been said, that the farmer who locates in this state may raise his entire living on his farm with the exception of such groceries as he may need. His bread, meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables may all come from his own land. Could this thought be duly impressed on the thousands in the city who struggle from day to day for the food of sustenance, there would be no unoccupied land in Minnesota.

THE AREA YET UNOCCUPIED.

The amount of land not yet occupied, in the sense of farming it, cannot be accurately given, for the reason that statistics have not been furnished with reference thereto. The land is practically all owned by private individuals, unless it be the considerable areas of school lands yet unsold, but it would doubtless be correct to say that not more than half the land in Minnesota is now devoted to farming uses. This means that Minnesota could still furnish farms for more than 150,000 families, each containing 160 acres of land, since the land surface covers more than 50,000,000 acres.

That so much land, suitable for making good homes and so near metropolitan cities, should remain unfarmed, until this late date, is one of the remarkable results growing out of the homeseeking

movement. That 150,000 homeseekers should pass this area by without examining its resources, and go on hundreds of miles westward to the unprotected prairie, or hundreds of miles northward to live under another flag, will seem unaccountably strange to those who may not know the reasons.

Several reasons may be given by way of explanation: First, the state did not advertise its lands as the states to the west and the Canadian provinces to the north have advertised theirs. In fact, until quite recently the state has taken no measure to advertise its lands; second, the homeseeker could find lands on the open prairie that could be broken with the plough, while the Minnesota lands must be cleared before they could be ploughed. The immediate advantage, therefore, appealed to the settlers, who did not, at the same time, weigh the disadvantages coming from such settlement in the forms of exposure to bleak winter winds, distance from markets, and lack of rainfall. Third, misconception existed in the minds of intending settlers regarding the clearing of Minnesota lands. They did not know that an excellent pasture crop could be obtained on these lands as soon as the rubbish on the surface had been removed by fire, or otherwise, leaving nature to do the grubbing through processes of decay. How could they know this? No one had told them.

LOW AVERAGE OF THE CROP YIELDS.

Compared with the other states, the average yields of farm crops in the state are not low. Viewed from the standpoint of the results that would be obtained from good farming, they are regretfully low. That the average of production in wheat, for instance, is not more than 12.96 bushels per acre—the average for the past ten years—is a stigma on the farming of a state possessed of the highest adaptation for growing wheat. The same is true of other lines of production. The reputation of the state has suffered greatly at the hands of those who have tilled her soils.

The reasons for the relatively low yields are various: First, much of the land, though easily drained, at least over wide areas, is imperfectly drained. From lack of drainage, crops have suffered much because of the unusual rainfall of recent years. Second, the incessant cropping to which the lands have been subjected have tended continuously to reduce the yields. But little attention has been given to fertilization in any form. But it must not be understood that, though long abused, the fertility of the lands is exhausted. The one-crop system has resulted in a great growth of weeds, and these seriously interfere with the growth of crops. In fact, the farming, as a whole, has been deplorably bad. With some exceptions it cannot be defended. It is without any justification. Third, but little live stock has been kept upon the farms. Because of this

but little tame grass, relatively, has been grown, and as a result, the land has been deprived of its supply of humus. The suicidal policy pursued, with reference to depleting the land of its fertility, will be readily apparent by a comparison of the acreage devoted to the growing of grain, as compared with the acreage devoted to the growing of cultivated grasses, the crop used chiefly in keeping up the supply of humus in the soil. Redwood county is, in this respect, representative. In 1906 the acreage in wheat in Redwood county was 164,508 acres; oats, 29,601 acres; corn, 33,696 acres; barley, 10,011 acres; rye, 640 acres; flax, 10,907 acres, and buckwheat, 95 acres, or a total of 249,458 acres. The total area in tame grasses, including clover, was 5,729 acres. Under such conditions soil depletion must follow.

THE SLOW DECAY OF MANURES.

The difference in the time called for in the decay of manures and vegetable matter, generally, in Minnesota as compared with the same in states where the rainfall is greater, and the climate is also milder, is very marked. On the Atlantic seaboard, and also on the Pacific coast, the manures buried in the soil one year show comparatively little residue left at the end of the season. The residue not utilized by the crop leaches out so quickly that much of it is gone before the next crop is sown. The rapidity of the decay, and the abundant rainfall, allows the nitrates, formed from the fertilizer, to leach down into the subsoil so that it goes off in the drainage water. The effects of the same fertilizer applied on lands in Minnesota will be seen from three to five years subsequently. This is owing chiefly to some quality in the air which makes the decay of vegetable matter slow in the soil. It is the same principle that makes it possible for the Indians in Montana to expose bodies in elevated open burial, where they are preserved for long periods. In this fact is found one reason for the great richness of the average soil in the northwestern prairies. The value of this asset of nature to Minnesota cannot be over-estimated. It is one that will stand the state in good stead through all time. It means that Minnesota soils, properly tilled, will not call for artificial fertilizers to maintain productiveness in them to anything like the same extent as soils where the rainfall is heavy and the temperature is comparatively high.

It has been objected that the decay of vegetable matter in Minnesota has been so slow that in dry years the application of farmyard fertilizers has hindered the growth of the crop that immediately followed such application. This result may be avoided by applying the fertilizer in moderate quantities, and more especially by applying it on grass lands on the surface in the form of a mulch. The value of this asset to Minnesota farming cannot easily be over-estimated, for it is one that is held in perpetuity.

THE LOW PRICE OF LANDS.

Relatively the prices of lands in Minnesota are low. Farming land in states east, southeast and south of Minnesota will sell for \$60 per acre and upwards. In many instances it cannot be purchased at \$100 per acre even for farming uses. Lands in Minnesota, equally rich, and equally accessible to markets, can be purchased at prices much lower. In southwestern Minnesota, lands quite as good as those in the other areas referred to, can be obtained for \$25 to \$40 per acre. The reference is to lands with a certain amount of improvements on them. In the park region, in central Minnesota, good farming lands may be bought which are fairly well fenced and furnished with outbuildings, at \$35, and less, per acre. In the Red River Valley good farming lands may be bought at \$25 to \$35 per acre which are possessed of a natural fertility that is, in a sense, unparalleled. In northern Minnesota, cut-over lands may be bought at from \$2.00 to \$15.00 per acre, according to soil, location and other conditions. Why, it may be asked, are lands so fertile, obtainable at prices so much lower than in other states? The reasons are various: First, the state is newer than those to the south and west; second, until recently the farming consisted in cropping the land by growing on it the small cereals and selling them. As a result, the yields have gone down, and the farmers, or many of them, rather than change their system, will sell their lands and locate in far-off areas where they can continue the same system of farming. Where dairying is extensively followed, as in southeastern Minnesota, these conditions do not prevail. Third, in the Red River Valley the large rainfall during recent years, in the absence of sufficient drainage, has depressed the price of lands. The farmers who buy and drain these lands will have a grand heritage. The low price of lands in northern Minnesota is the outcome of their uncleared condition. It is only during recent years that the people of the state have come to realize that those lands were valuable for farming.

THE FUTURE OF MINNESOTA.

Viewed from the standpoint of the cheapness of the lands in relation to their quality, where in all the United States can lands be found that are relatively cheaper? Viewed from the standpoint of productiveness, where can lands be obtained that are more productive? Viewed from the standpoint of diversity in production, where can lands be obtained that will grow a greater variety of crops? What state in all the Union can furnish homes where the climate is better; where the market facilities are superior, and where the social and educational advantages are on a higher plane? The number of farm homes could be easily doubled, and yet there would be room for more.

If asked which state, in the not-distant future, is going to lead in various production among the states, I would answer, Minnesota.

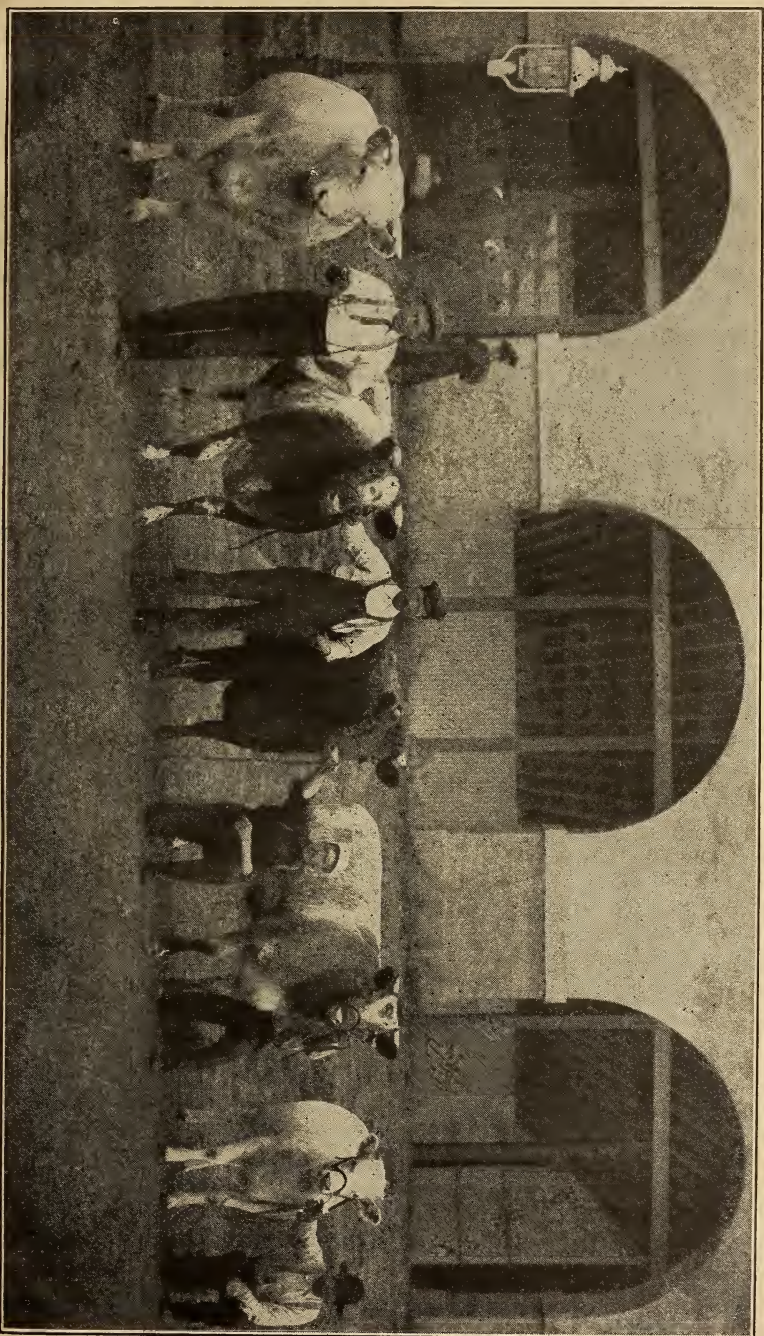
If asked which state is going to lead in live stock in proportion to its area, I would answer, Minnesota. If asked which is some day going to lead in maximum production in proportion to its area, I would answer, Minnesota. It may be said that I have written this paper in the hope of inducing settlers to come to Minnesota. That is exactly true, and my only regret in regard to it is, that it was not written years ago. I would not be true to Minnesota, or to the people of the United States, did I not embrace this opportunity of making known to others what a fourteen-years' residence in this state has shown me in regard to its agricultural capabilities.

My one request of the reader who is seeking a home is to investigate carefully the claims of Minnesota before going further. The claims made for the state will bear investigation. Those who visit the cut-over lands should be especially guarded against the impression made by their present condition. Slaughtered forests, with stumps in some instances undecayed, and brush everywhere, do not furnish an attractive picture to the homeseeker.



Mangels, Carrots and Rutabagas.

Dairy Farm, D. O. Anderson, Meadowlands, St. Louis Co., Minn.



Prize Winning Herd of America in 1907. Bred and Raised in Stearns Co., Minnesota.

Live Stock in Minnesota.

By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

If I were asked which state among all the states in the Union has the highest adaptation for the successful growing of live stock, I would answer, Minnesota. If asked the reasons, I would say they are based upon: first, the varied and abundant character of the production; second, the abundance and purity of the waters; third, the salubrious and steady character of the climate; fourth, location with reference to the ranges; fifth, location with reference to the markets for pure-bred stock; sixth, the proximity to the market for finished meats; seventh, and contiguity to the centers where mill products are manufactured. These will be discussed in turn.

If asked why Minnesota does not rank higher in the growing of live stock, and live stock products to-day, I answer, for many reasons, prominent among which are the following: first, as Rome was not built up in a day, neither can the live stock be built up in any state. Settlement in the oldest counties in Minnesota does not go back much beyond fifty years. Second, the genius of the early settlers did not lead them toward stock keeping. Minnesota more than almost any other state was settled by a foreign and mixed population. Many of them knew nothing of tilling the soil. Much less did they know about the keeping of live stock. For successive years, on taking up their claims, they grew grain to the almost entire exclusion of live stock. Third, for many years there was no home market for live stock, and the facilities for shipping were not good. Thus the door is left wide open for almost limitless increase in the production of live stock in the state.

VARIED AND ABUNDANT PRODUCTION.

If asked which state among all the states is capable of producing the greatest variety of products on which to sustain live stock, I would answer, Minnesota. I would give this answer without any hesitation. I admit that some other states are a close second. Wisconsin, for instance, is very similar in its production, but with all due deference to the excellences of that state, it may be said in all fairness, that Wisconsin does not equal Minnesota in the production of wheat and flax, nor does Wisconsin possess, relatively, so large an amount of rich soil.

The varied and abundant character of the production applies to grains, grasses, forage crops and root crops. The grains include

wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, flax and speltz, also millet. Natural adaptation for the growth of all these ranks high, and all of them furnish the concentrates that are so essential to the growing of live stock. The yields of each are higher than states further south, and so they will continue because of climatic conditions. The moderate temperatures in Minnesota are favorable* to the proper filling of the grain. The yields of the same may be greatly increased by improved tillage. Good cultivation will give an average of twenty bushels per acre of macaroni wheat, frequently used as an adjunct in feeding stock. Forty bushels of oats, thirty of barley, twenty of rye, twenty of Canada peas, twelve of flax, thirty-five of speltz and twenty-five of millet. Succotash, which consists of wheat and oats, and sometimes flax grown together, will readily yield thirty to forty bushels per acre. These when grown in due proportion make a perfect concentrate for feeding live stock. The Canada field pea, so valuable in feeding farm animals, grows in finest form, especially in the northerly counties of the state. And in the near future it will be extensively grown both for the grain and to provide soiling food. Even without corn a state that can grow grains thus can forge away to the front in keeping stock.

But Minnesota has corn as well. In all the southern half of Minnesota corn will soon be as extensively grown for the grain as in northern Iowa, one of the greatest of the corn states. With due attention to selecting varieties the yields in Minnesota are quite as large, and the maturing quite as certain. In the northern half of Minnesota certain varieties of corn will mature every year, and the finest crops of corn can be and are grown for fodder every year.

But in no line of production is Minnesota more distinguished than in the production of grasses. While this applies to all Minnesota, it is pre-eminently true of the central and northern parts of the state. The grasses include blue grass, timothy, Russian brown and redtop, and such native grasses as bluejoint, in the lowlands, and Western rye or slender wheat grass on the drylands. The clovers include the common red, the mammoth, the alsike, the white and alfalfa. In central and northern Minnesota the grasses are green through all the season of growth; so luxuriantly do they grow that in some distances in the northern counties one acre will sustain a cattle beast through all the season of grazing. Usually three acres of tame grass are required to carry a mature animal through the season, and from ten to twenty acres on the western ranges.

Forage crops in the state are grown quite as luxuriantly as the grasses. No state in the Union will grow more or better corn fodder per acre than Minnesota. At the experimental station at Grand Rapids, in northern Minnesota, more than five tons of cured fodder have been grown per acre. In the Red River Valley, just at the Canadian boundary, corn for the silo or for forage may be readily grown that will reach the height of seven to eight feet. Sorghum for fodder can also be

grown in any part of the state, and when properly grown the yields are enormous. Peas and oats grown together for fodder will yield from two to four tons of cured food per acre.

It is doubtless quite safe to say that in no state in all the Union can better crops of field roots be grown than in Minnesota, while rutabagas, turnips, mangels, sugar beets, carrots, and parsnips will grow large crops in every county of the state; the northern portions have highest adaptation for the same, owing, in part, to peculiarities of soil, and in part to peculiarities of climate. The close relation between stock-keeping and the growing of field roots is known to all who are conversant with the growing of domestic animals on the farm. The bearing of this upon production in the future is of the closest kind. As surely as the sun shines, the state that gives most attention in the future to the growing of field roots for stock will stand pre-eminent in the character of the stock which it produces.

ABUNDANT AND PURE WATERS.

The relation between the abundance and purity of the waters in a country, and the successful growing of live stock is of the closest kind. Where can a country with more and purer water be found in all America? The whole state is underlaid with water, not hundreds of feet downward, but within a reasonable distance of the surface. Evidence of this fact is found in the lakes that abound throughout the state, many of which have no visible outlet. There is evidently subterranean communication between these. They number three thousand, not including the many smaller basins of water which cannot in fairness be called lakes. Who ever heard of a farmer in Minnesota who could not get water abundantly without the expensive necessity of putting down an artesian well? The streams and rivulets are numbered by the hundred if not by the thousand. The excess of the waters in many parts of the state has been such as to claim the attention of the legislature in removing them from wide areas of level land covered with a soil of surpassing richness.

The purity of the waters is on a par with their abundance. This is evidenced in the fact that malarial diseases are practically unknown in Minnesota. Usually bodies of water that lie in basins produce disease in the late summer; this is not true of Minnesota. Her climate would seem to be fatal to all disease germs, malarial in character. The waters of Minnesota will play an important part in the tremendous development of live stock that is sure to come to the state.

SALUBRIOUS AND STEADY CLIMATE.

No one who is at all acquainted with the climate of Minnesota will for one moment think of disputing the claim that the climate is healthful and invigorating to man, and also to domestic animals. It could not well be otherwise. From the elevation of Minnesota, waters flow into the oceans of the northeast and south. Elevation and salubrity in climate cannot be divorced.



Feeding Corn in Redwood County.



Redwood County Farm Scene.

But the popular conception of the climate in Minnesota outside of the state is that it is too cold to make highest success possible in the keeping of live stock. It is true that the temperatures are low, but link this fact with three other facts, and how does the matter stand? The first of these is the dry character of the climate; twenty degrees below zero at St. Paul is felt much less than ten degrees below zero at Portland, Maine. The second is the brightness of the winter weather. It would probably be correct to say that Minnesota has days of bright sunshine in winter for every one that is cloudy. The third is that the winter climate is steady. When the ground freezes about November 20th, it remains frozen until well on in March. Rain and sleet are almost unknown in winter. During all the period named, the yards in Minnesota have no slush and mire as they have in states farther south. It is this combination of favorable conditions that has made the successful fattening of cattle and sheep, in the state, possible, in some instances with no other shelter than that of a grove. Her steady character of the climate in winter aids in maintaining an equilibrium in appetite. Animals that are being fattened, when judiciously fed, are always ready for their food, which is of great moment in fattening live stock. If asked which state among all the states has the best winter climate for fattening live stock, I would answer, Minnesota. I may be wrong, but this is my present conviction.

It is further objected, that the length of the Minnesota winter is against it as a stock-producing country; the answer to this objection is, that the suitability of a state for producing live stock is by no means measured by the shortness of its winters. Arizona, for instance, has virtually no winter, and yet one acre in Minnesota, on the average, will produce more meat or milk than ten acres in Arizona. In an arable state that is productive, a less area is required to produce the food that will maintain an animal for the six months, including winter, than for the six months including summer. The increased expense from wintering comes from providing shelter and handling the food. This increased expense will probably be more than met by the increased production in the amount of food grown for stock on tilled land, as compared with the same grown on pasture lands.

CONTIGUITY TO THE RANGES.

One of the great advantages of Minnesota as a live stock producing center, is its proximity to the northwestern ranges. Much of the area in the western Dakotas will be range, or semi-range, country through all time as far as can be judged by the indications of the present. With the agricultural development in these areas, through irrigation, a portion of the live stock grown in the range country may come to be finished there. Notwithstanding, a large percentage of the same will find its way to the feed lots in arable areas eastward. In finding such a market, the highway traversed is eastward into or across Minnesota. Why should the

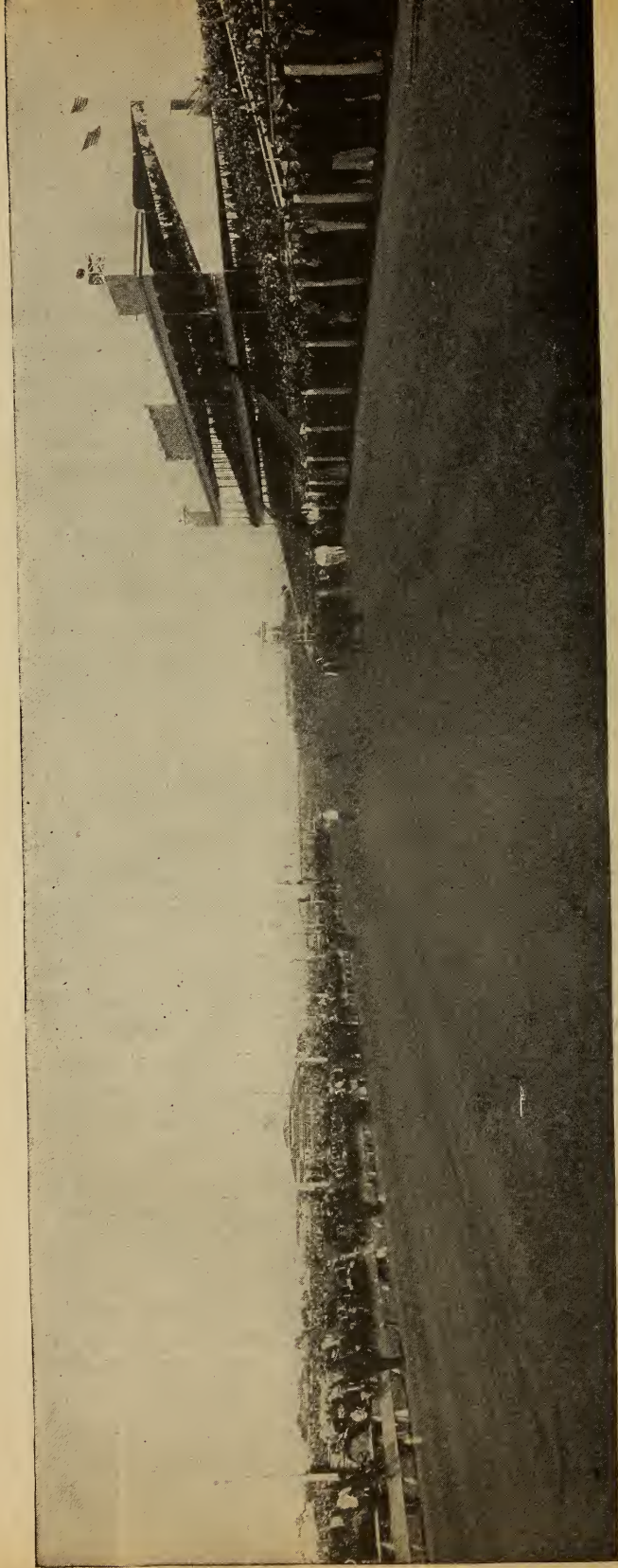
farmers of Minnesota allow a single hoof to cross her eastern border, at least in the unfinished form? Minnesota is capable of producing, within her borders, the food that will finish all the surplus stock grown on those ranges in addition to that grown within the state. The advantage thus enjoyed by Minnesota cannot be easily overestimated. It puts her in the position of securing a supply of stockers for feeding through all time, both in the line of cattle and sheep. In this way a market may be found right on the farm, for all the coarse grains, and all the fodders grown on the same. The result will be an enormous saving in freights, and also of the elements of fertility to be used in growing crops from year to year. The saving thus effected in freights may be shown as follows: To make two pounds of meat per day from a good one-thousand pound steer that is being fattened, would call for, say, thirty pounds of good clover hay and grain, of which, say, twelve pounds would be grain. The reduction in the weight to be transported as meat, compared with the food used in making it, would be twenty-eight pounds, or ninety-three per cent. The reduction in the freight of butter, as compared with the food used in making it, is ninety-seven per cent. The fertilizing elements thus saved to the state would add millions to its wealth every year. The opportunity thus to get feeding stock is of transcendent importance.

MARKETS FOR PURE-BRED STOCK.

Minnesota is situated most fortunately with reference to the markets for pure-bred stock. During all the past since ranching was established in the west, ranchmen have been coming east for the sires which they need. To obtain these, they come right across the state of Minnesota. Some were purchased as far eastward as New York, and some even in the Province of Ontario. Pure stock grown in Minnesota has frequently won out in competing against the world. Why, then, should purchasers be allowed to go on buying pure-bred stock and shipping it so far, when it can be produced of at least equal excellence in this state? The farmers have been so engrossed in growing grain for sale that they have neglected this important industry.

The conditions are all present for growing such stock in finest form. There are no good reasons why Minnesota should not become as famous for growing pure-bred animals in many lines as Ontario now is. The same kind of foods may be grown as Ontario produces, and in far greater abundance because of the greater richness of Minnesota's soil. The door of opportunity stands thus wide-open for the coming of hundreds of the breeders of pure-bred stock to the state. This door stands open with reference to every line of breeding, for which there is a demand at the present time.

The area in which such stock may be marketed is large. It extends westward to the ocean, nearly two thousand miles from St. Paul. With the gradual change from all grain-growing to mixed farming that is in-



Race Track at Minnesota State Fair Grounds Showing Dan Patch Breaking the World's Pacing Record Saturday, Sept. 8, 1906. Time 1.55.

evitable in the grain-growing areas of the northwestern states, the demand for pure-bred stock will greatly increase. It would be safe to say that for every herd, flock or stud of pure-bred animals in the state to-day, there will be room for a score in the near future. With the development of pure-bred stock there always comes an uplift in the character of the stock in any state that is noted for this class of live stock production.

PROXIMITY TO THE MARKETS.

The statement would seem safe that no state in all the west is so happily situated, with reference to markets, as Minnesota. Within it are three great and growing cities, each of which is destined to become a center for the manufacture of live stock products. These are the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. The area of the stock yards in St. Paul is greater than that of the stock yards in Chicago, and the manufacture of meats in the same is making gigantic increase. An enormous packing plant is now assured for Minneapolis to be operated by the Armours. Nor can there be any doubt but that Duluth will establish a similar plant. It cannot be otherwise with such a country to the westward, and such facilities for shipping meats and other live stock products.

In these markets from one or the other of which no part of Minnesota is more than 250 miles distant, finished animals may be sold at any season of the year. So the same stockers will be sent, not only from Minnesota, but from the states and range country to the west, so that at any season the farmers may purchase supplies for feeding. These cows, soon to calve, may be sold to supply the needs of dairymen, and others who furnish milk to the cities. Lambs and wethers for finishing on the farms will always be obtainable, and even ewes from the ranges, with which to establish flocks for breeding.

A good demand for finished meats is also assured. This will not result alone from distribution of the slaughtered and manufactured products to other centers and through export, but it will also result from the numbers of the people in the cities referred to. Minnesota will soon have a million of people in the three cities named. As cities grow and wealth accumulates in them, the demand for meat of higher grades increases. This means that ere long the demand for extra prime will be as great in those cities as it now is in the great cities on the Atlantic seaboard. This demand will build up an industry in the growing of milk lambs that will bring good revenue to those who engage in it.

THE ABUNDANCE OF MILL PRODUCTS.

For many years, Minneapolis has been recognized as the greatest center for the manufacture of flour in the world. This means that it is also the greatest center for the manufacture of bran, and other mill foods so

valuable in the feeding of live stock. Every bushel of wheat ground into flour means a byproduct of approximately twenty pounds of food for live stock, in the form of such ingredients as bran, shorts and red-dog flour. Multiply this amount by the millions and millions of bushels ground every year, and some idea will be obtained of the enormous amount thus manufactured. If it pays dairymen and others in the New England states to buy Minnesota bran, how much more will it pay the farmers of Minnesota to do the same? No mill product is so valuable for growing swine as shorts, and in no state in all the Union is this product manufactured in volumes so large.

The supremacy of Minnesota in the manufacture of mill products would seem to be assured for all time. Other areas may have a water power equal to that of Minnesota, but they have not the producing territory adjacent to them that will compare with that adjacent to Minneapolis. The Dakotas have the producing power, but they do not have equal facilities for manufacturing grain, or for disposing of the manufactured product. This means that through all time the mills of Minneapolis will not cease to grind wheat and coarse grains drawn from the Dakotas. As long as Dakota soils will produce, and as long as the waters of the Mississippi flow southward, just so long will the manufacture of these products continue.

The manufacture of oil cake is also centered in Minnesota to a greater extent than in any other place, and for the same reason that the manufacture of wheat is centered there; this means that Minnesota will continue to manufacture more oil cake through all time, than any other state in the Union. The superlative value of oil cake, in growing and feeding live stock, is now recognized by all intelligent stockmen. When live stock comes to be grown, as it may be and will be grown in this state in the future, ninety per cent of this great live stock food will not be sent to Europe, as it is at the present time. If it goes there at all, it will go in the form of Minnesota meats.

MINNESOTA AND HORSE PRODUCTION.

Minnesota has never become especially noted for horse production, but that is not to be attributed to any lack of adaptation for this work. The requisites are all here. These are, a rich soil, variety and suitability in food production, a healthful climate, and a good market. Among the grasses most useful in producing horses are blue-grass and timothy, which grow in finest form in the state. Among the concentrates are oats, barley, speltz and flax, the natural adaptation for which is not excelled in any state in the Union. If carrots are wanted to tone the digestion, they have only to be planted and cared for in order to secure them in abundance. If bran and oil cake are wanted to prevent or remove constipation, in no place can they be obtained more cheaply and plentifully.



MINNESOTA BEEF



ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE NOBLES



PACKING HOUSE SOUTH ST. PAUL, RAMSEY COUNTY



E. J. KORLHASE'S BARN AND STOCK, TODD COUNTY

The climate is ideal for horses, as it is reasonably dry, and the air is invigorating. The low temperatures of winter are less minded by horses than by almost any other kind of live stock.

While this adaptation applies to all kinds of horses, it especially applies to the rearing of draught horses. The demand for these, especially of the dray class, is greatest, and the profit from growing this class of horses is also greatest. The larger the growth in cities, the larger the number of heavy dray horses wanted. Minnesota has been notably deficient in producing this class of horses, for no other reason than that the attention of the farmers has not been centered upon it.

The United States census for 1899 gives the number of horses in the state as 704,808. Taking the tax list as reported for 1908 as a basis of estimate, the horses, young and old, may be set down as 734,823. The area of the state is 53,943,379 acres. The land surface is 50,335,367 acres at the present time; therefore there is but one horse, young or old, in the state for every 67 acres of land surface. It is abundantly apparent, therefore, that the opportunity is great for the extension of the industry of breeding horses, whether of the heavy types to supply the need for dray uses, or of pure-bred sires to facilitate the breeding of this class of horses.

MINNESOTA, AND BEEF PRODUCTION.

The tax list, as reported from the different counties for 1908, does not include cattle under one year. A reasonable allowance for these, added to those returned by the assessors, would bring the number of cattle in the state to 2,112,818. These include dairy cows. This means that in the state there is only one cattle beast for every 25 acres of land surface. The room for increase, therefore, is very great in this line.

That Minnesota may take front rank as a beef-producing state, has been shown above. The foods needed to grow and finish the animals may all be grown within the state, without importing a pound of fodder or grain from other states. The supplies of bedding are such that immense quantities of straw are burned, to the shame of Minnesota, every year. Experiences have shown that cattle will fatten as well in the state with no other shelter than that of a shed and yard protection from the wind, as though housed in stables and tied in the stall.

That beef cattle of the finest types may be grown in Minnesota has been abundantly proved by the winnings of Minnesota-bred cattle in the showings of America. The best herds of shorthorns in the United States at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, came from a Minnesota herd. Minnesota herds have frequently won first honors at America's foremost shows, the animals being all, or nearly all, homebred. Her Grand Champion steer at the Chicago International Exposition in 1905 was bred and reared in Minnesota.

That beef production has not attained a higher status in the state arises from many reasons; prominent among these are first, the extent to which the foolish idea prevailed for years that corn could not be successfully grown in the state; second, to the extent to which grain has been grown to the exclusion of almost everything else, and third, to the greater natural leaning of the settlers towards dairying. No branch of the live stock industry will increase more in the near future, than the production of beef. This will result from the tremendous increase in population without any increase in range area. The opportunity, therefore, for growing beef in the state, is a golden one.

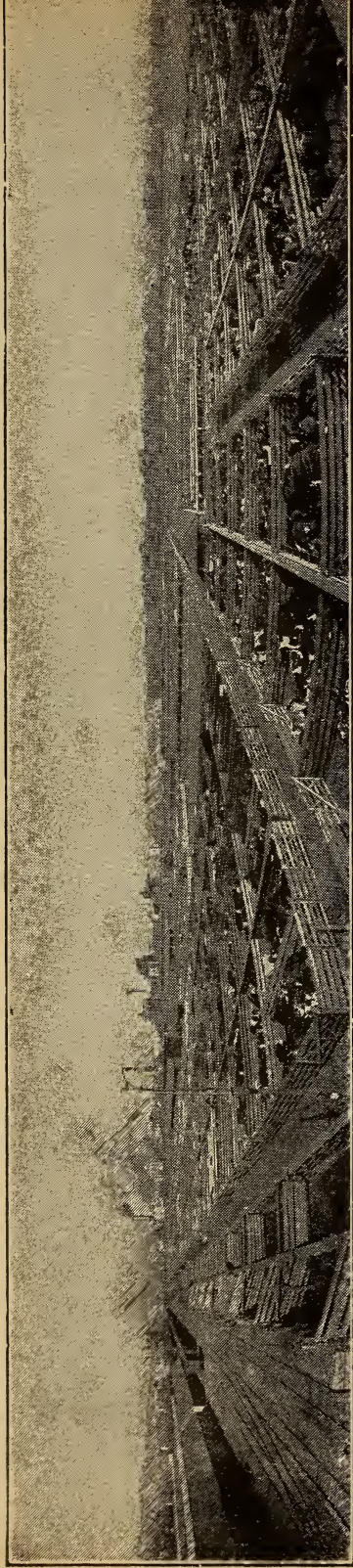
MINNESOTA AND DAIRYING.

The state has won great renown for the quality of the butter that it has produced. This has not been the result of accident, nor is it the outcome of the superior ability alone of those engaged in the production of butter. Much credit is due to the buttermakers of the state, but they could not have triumphed as they have done but for the superlatively favorable conditions which the state furnishes for dairying.

The year book of the Department of Agriculture gives the number of milch cows in the state on January 1st, 1907, as 1,019,700, which puts Minnesota in the sixth place among the states in the number of cows owned. But large as this showing may appear, what does it mean? It means that our state has but one cow for each 50 acres of the land surface in the state. The great room for extension in this industry is therefore apparent.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the great adaptation of the state for dairying. Had it not been for such adaptation, the state could never have taken that rank which it now holds in butter production. Butter is very largely made in creameries conducted on the co-operation plan, which has proved greatly helpful to the extension of the industry in the state.

The conditions favorable to buttermaking in the state include the abundant and varied production in the grasses which retain their succulence during nearly all the season for growth, the extraordinary diversity in the other foods produced, as coarse grains, corn and field root, proximity to mill foods manufactured within the state, and the purity of the air and water. It would seem absolutely safe to say, that no state in the Union is better supplied with water. The small outlay for shipping butter, combined with the abundant production, gives Minnesota a very large advantage in the production of this product over all states where foods cannot be successfully grown without the aid of artificial fertilizers.



The South St. Paul stock yards is one of the important industries of the state, and each succeeding year marks a substantial growth, which is bound to continue and now bids fair to rival the mammoth stock yards of Chicago. So rapidly is Minnesota becoming a stock raising state that, coupled with the extensive shipments of stock from other states, these yards are striding forward with leaps and bounds which taxes the spacious yards and demands expansion from time to time.

An idea of the important and rapid growth of the South St. Paul stock yards can be gathered from the 1907 report which is as follows:

In 1907 at South St. Paul 458,763 cattle were received. The year before the receipts were 426,987. In 1907, 60,848 calves were received there as against 59,677 in 1906. On hogs the receipts during the year were 866,777. The receipts of horses rose from 9,299 in 1906 to 14,557 in 1907. The carloads of stock received numbered 32,776 in 1907, and 32,245 the year before. Besides increasing the volume of its business the South St. Paul stock market extended the field of its operations in many new districts during the past year.

It will therefore be seen that the South St. Paul stock yards are a truly important industry of the state and one that figures prominently in the commercial circles of the country.

The natural adaptation for cheese production is as high as that for the production of butter, but the cheese industry is, in a sense, only in its infancy. The cheese industry could be made to equal that of the production of butter, without the necessity of encroaching on the latter.

MINNESOTA AND SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The estimate for the sheep of the state, including lambs, puts the number at 671,981. This estimate is based on the assessors' returns to the tax commission for 1908. This means that Minnesota has but one sheep and lamb, at the present time, for each 76 acres of land surface. The reasons for such a backward condition of the sheep industry in a state which stands in the very front rank in its adaptation for growing sheep are not easily given. The chief reason probably is the almost universal craze for grain growing, especially in the western half of the state. Other reasons include, the leaning of the people towards dairying, the absence of legislation to protect from dogs, and the extent to which wolves have prevailed, especially in the wooded areas.

The wonderful adaptation of the state for growing sheep was well brought out in the trials conducted by the writer at the state experimental farm. In these trials, 100 sheep and lambs were practically grazed on ten acres of land during all the grazing season. That number was practically maintained on twenty acres throughout the year. The term, practically, is used for the reason that any food purchased, such as grain, was far more than equalled by the food grown and fed to other stock. These results may be more than equalled on the average land of the state. This means that 12,000,000 acres of the land of the state, never yet touched with the plough, would grow all the sheep at present grown in all the United States.

Assuming that the number of farms in the state is 200,000, which is an underestimate, this would mean that if all the sheep and lambs in the state were apportioned to different farms, for each there would only be three animals. Each quarter section farm would sustain a flock of twenty sheep and lambs, during the seven to eight months of grazing, on the weeds and grasses in the by-places of the same. These would thus be maintained without cost, and would render excellent service in the destruction of weeds. Many of the farms of the state contain from two to four quarter sections; but assuming that the farms number 200,000, and that but twenty sheep and lambs were put on each, this would give the state 4,000,000 sheep and lambs, which would give it very nearly the foremost place for sheep production among all the states of the Union.

The adaptation of Minnesota to sheep husbandry is of the very best. The great variety of the grasses; the succulence through all the season; the great variety of the coarse grains; the large yields of the field roots, and the extent to which the rape plant can be grown, all indicate the

great future that is before this state as a field for the production of mutton and wool. The dry, sunny winters are simply superb for the fattening of sheep. The screenings from the elevators furnish an excellent food, which can be used to better advantage in fattening sheep, than in feeding or fattening any other class of live stock, and the volume of these is very large. At the present time these are largely used in feeding at the stockyards, but they should be all fed on farms. Two lots of sheep can be finished in succession in the same sheds in one winter. Hundreds of sheep are fattened on some farms in the autumn on rape sown along with the grain. The plants develop chiefly after the grain is cut. The Minnesota experimental station grew lambs two years in succession, which, at the Chicago International, won first honors, competing against the world.

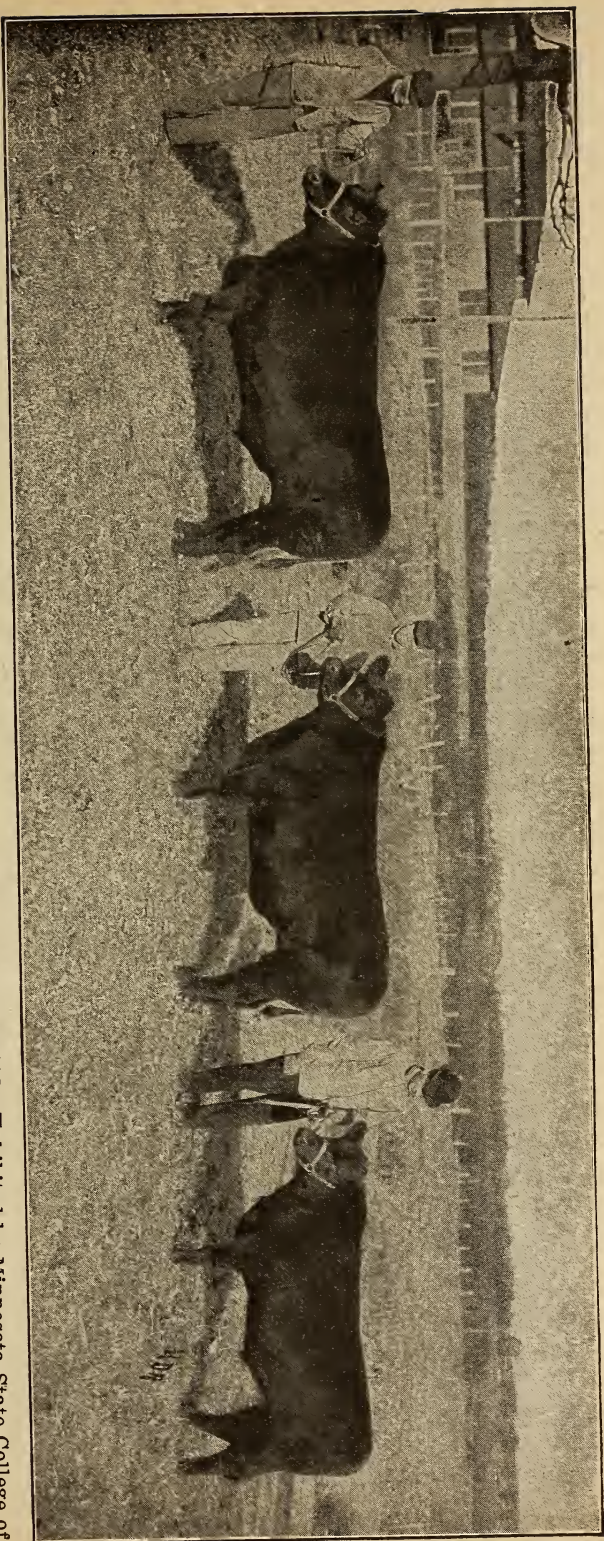
MINNESOTA AND SWINE HUSBANDRY.

An estimate, based on the tax list as reported, places the number of swine in the state as 972,048. This means but one animal of any age for each 51 acres of land surface in the state. It has already been shown that the conditions for dairying in all parts of the state are superlatively good. This means that they are good also for growing swine, for dairying and swine husbandry go hand in hand. Dairy products and swine are the chief sources of wealth in Denmark, but the natural conditions for either in Denmark are far below those in Minnesota.

The soil of Denmark is not nearly so productive. Barley is one of the chief foods used in feeding both cows and swine in Denmark, but more barley can be grown in Minnesota per acre than in Denmark, and without artificially stimulating production by application of fertilizers. The farmer in Denmark who uses corn imports it from the United States. The farmer of Minnesota who feeds it in the ear form can grow it on his farm, in at least two-thirds of the state. In the other third he can grow it in the form of fodder for his cows, and in numerous quantities; and in all these counties he can grow fine crops of Canada field peas in addition to barley.

In southern Minnesota many farmers who till but a quarter section of land even now grow 30 to 40 acres of corn. Their chief production is milk and pork. Where could the conditions be more favorable to success in those lines on land that does not average more than \$50 an acre? Cows, swine, corn, clover and coarse grains, on lands not higher priced than those named, make a wonderful combination for successful farming.

In all the northern half of the state, an area as large as several of the New England states, the conditions for growing bacon are of the very best. They are at least equal, if not superior, to those of Ontario, which has made such tremendous strides in the growing of high-class bacon



Minnesota Aberdeen Angus prize winners at International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, 1907. Exhibited by Minnesota State College of Agriculture. Andy, first steer on left of picture, won championship and first premiums in his class. Baylock, the middle steer, won second honors. Prof. Andrew Boss of the College of Agriculture says: "The judges gave Minnesota the most points on smoothness of flesh and freedom from waste. The college's cattle were conceded to be the best college herd at the show. This is especially gratifying, as Minnesota is supposed to be too far north to compete with the corn belt states in the production of beef."

during recent years. Already the markets of this country are discriminating in favor of the bacon types of swine. That discrimination will increase with the passing of the years, and as it does increase, it will make the growing of bacon relatively more profitable than that of other types of swine.

HINDRANCES TO LIVE STOCK DEVELOPMENT.

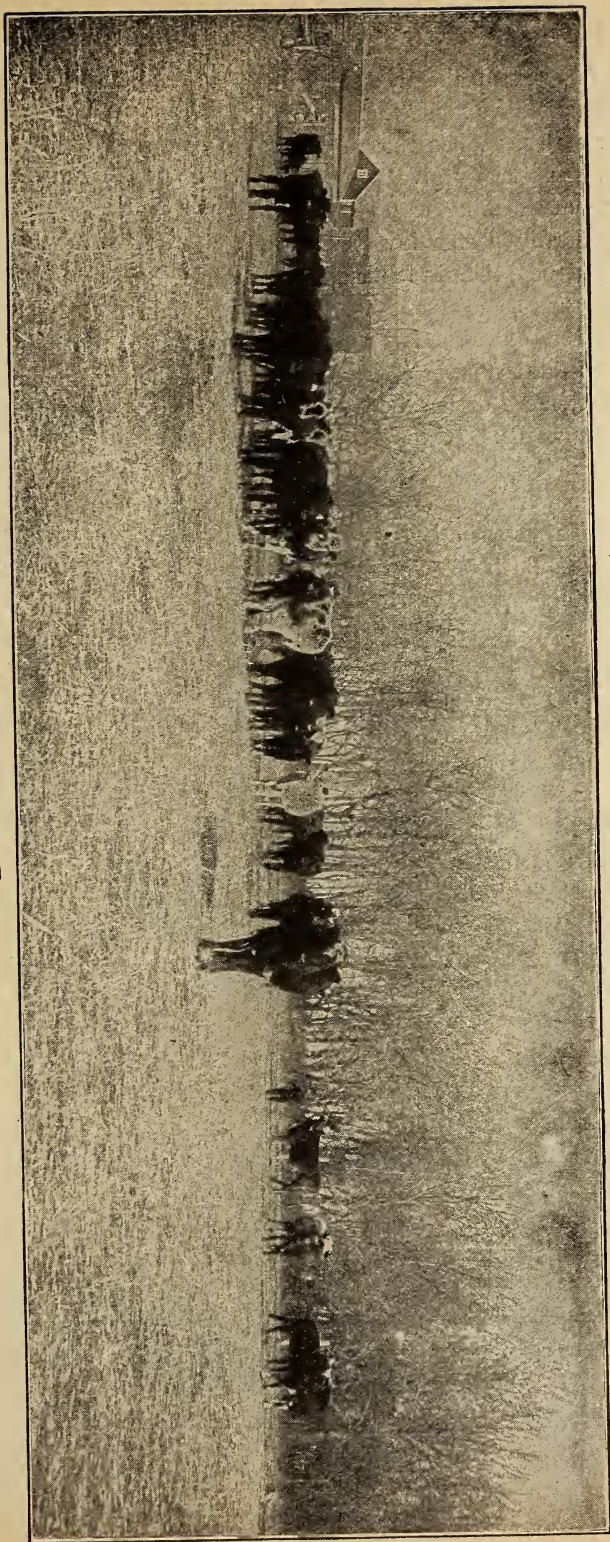
It may be asked, with so many influences favorable to the production of stock in the state, are there no drawbacks to this style of farming? There are, but they are not many, and they are common to various other states. One of these is, the scarcity and dearness of building materials; a second is lack of fencing on the farms, and a third is the general trend of the farming.

The scarcity of building material applies chiefly to lumber, and to conditions in the southern half of the state. But it applies no more to southern Minnesota than to any other of the corn belt states. It is not for one moment to be imagined that because of this difficulty, any of these states will abandon stock growing for that style of farming that grows only grain. The abundance of straw in Minnesota, linked with the dry winters, is so far favorable to furnishing cheap protection. The ushering in of the concrete age, which has now come, will further aid in solving this problem. In but few parts of the state are the materials for concrete construction absent.

The scarcity of material for fencing applies equally to all states in the upper Mississippi basin, and even more so to the states of the dry region to the west. No part of Minnesota is unfavorable to the growing of posts, and the various forms of wire fencing will do the rest. The age of concrete posts is also doubtless very near.

But these objections do not apply to northern Minnesota. Even on the cutover lands the material for building is ample for years to come, and the materials for fencing are most abundant. In many places they encumber the land. For years to come the fencing material will be so abundant that the only outlay incurred will be that incurred for labor in erecting the fences. Taking the state as a whole, therefore, it is more favorably situated, with reference to fencing, than most of the states of the west, or of the northwest.

The greatest obstacle in the way of growing live stock comes from the indifference of the farmers themselves. So many of them have become so accustomed to the growing of grain, and to sell the same, to the practical exclusion of stock production, that they will not change. As long as they continue to farm, they will continue to sap the fertility of their farms. The only hope of change is to be looked for in the young men growing up on these farms, or in farmers coming from other states, buying up farms, and tilling them on more rational lines.



A Minnesota Stock Farm.

ESTABLISHING LIVE STOCK FARMS.

The farmers of the live stock states are essentially stock growers. Circumstances have made them so, and the same is true of those of various other states. When those farmers are seeking homes for their sons, they should naturally give the preference to areas where practically the same line of farming can be pursued. Thus, the farmer from Iowa would naturally prefer investment in lands where live stock farming could be pursued, than in lands adapted mainly to grain growing. Where can such lands be so cheaply secured as in Minnesota? This applies to the south, the central and also the northern parts of the state.

In the southern areas of Minnesota, where the land is chiefly prairie, good farms, more or less improved, may be purchased, at say, \$35 per acre, and upwards. It may be asked, how can such lands be obtained so reasonably if it ranks so high in productive power as has been claimed for it? The answer is easy. It follows, first, from the recent character of the settlement, especially in western Minnesota. Fifteen years ago the same lands could be bought for \$15 an acre. Fifteen years hence it is reasonable to suppose that they will again have doubled in value. Second, these lands generally have been tilled on the basis of grain production. Had they been tilled on the basis of live stock production, the increase would have been more pronounced. Third, the lands of Minnesota have been but little advertised, compared with the advertising given to lands further west and north.

In central Minnesota is the park region, magnificently adapted to the growing of live stock, as it has groves and prairie land, undulating surfaces, beautiful lakes and rich and easily tilled lands. Farms in this region will cost about the same as those further south.

In northern Minnesota, farms can be obtained for \$5.00 per acre and upwards, according to proximity to railroads, or otherwise. These are largely cutover lands and they cover wide areas. That intending settlers should have passed by these lands and taken, in preference, farms on the wind-swept prairies, is one of the almost unexplainable things, and yet it can be in part, at least, accounted for. These lands have a forbidding appearance. Some labor must be expended on them before they give any return, and the erroneous impression has gone abroad that the soil is not productive.

Where can the man with but a little capital obtain a good home so cheaply? He has but to retain a ruin of forest or grove, already planted by nature around his building site, and he has natural protection around his buildings during his lifetime, and that of his son. He has but to cut down the brush, and pile the decaying wood in heaps to apply the torch to these, and then to scatter grass and clover seeds over the area, without any harrowing, to obtain excellent pasture, or meadow for his stock. Thus in one year he will be able to get a return for dairy cows, and other stock. Lands thus sown to grass will continue to produce for years, while the stumps on these decay. Much of the land has some good tim-

ber, which may be used in building, or sold as lumber or wood; and in all this northern area the settler can get good wages in the lumber camps further north throughout the winter season. Within a comparatively short period, those lands will sell for \$25 to \$50 per acre, owing to their favorable location, and to their natural productiveness. It is not extravagant to look for such a rise in values, more especially when it is remembered that right in the heart of this area are the iron mines, which furnish one of the best markets for agricultural products.

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE IN MINNESOTA.

From what has been said, the prediction made at the outset in this paper, that Minnesota will one day lead in live stock production, will not seem unreasonable. The same may be said of its agriculture, in a wider sense. The land surface of the state would furnish more than 300,000 farms of 160 acres, each. It would furnish more than 600,000 farms of 80 acres. While many farms may remain large, the subdivision just stated will probably be approximated during the generation now growing up. What will this mean to the state? It will mean that the conditions for living will be such that rural life will be very desirable. Homes will then be contiguous and not widely scattered as on the far western prairies. Schools can be maintained without great cost to the individual, and the same is true of churches, and of all fraternal organizations that make good citizenship.

It is fitting, therefore, that those in the older states, who are looking for homes for their sons to the westward, should first examine the claims of Minnesota. In all the Union no single state can furnish more advantages to those who till the lands, if indeed as many. Had the true character of the ability of the state to produce been generally known, not a foot of land would be unoccupied by settlers today. But this state has done almost nothing to advertise the vacant lands, hence homeseekers have not heard of them.



Island Dairy and Celery Farm, G. C. Hartley, Owner, Duluth, Minn.

The Manufactures of Minnesota.

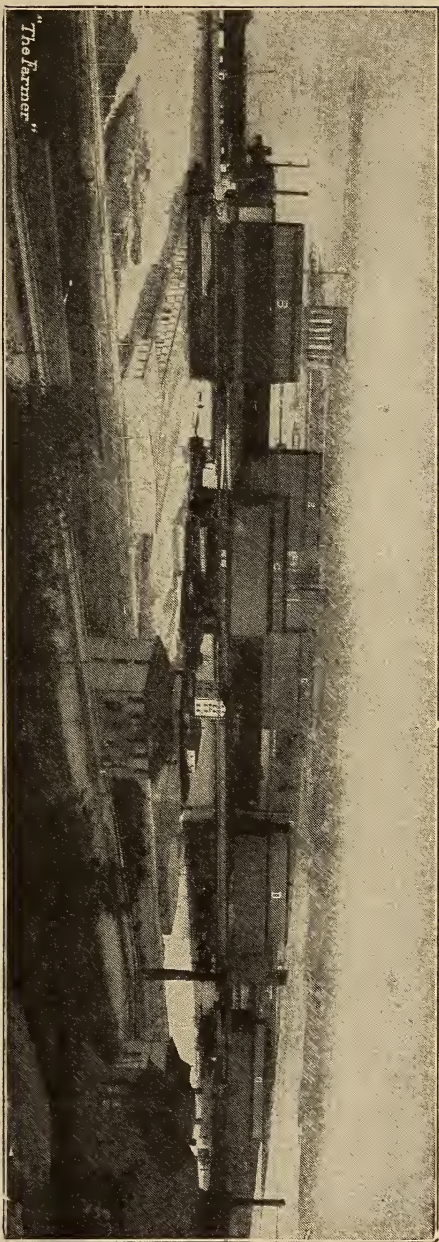
A new era is coming for Minnesota as a manufacturing state. In earlier years it had only two important industries, logging and wheat raising. So the factory output of the state was mainly flour and lumber, and this was largely the case until a very recent time. Flour milling and lumber manufacture still take the lead in volume and in the value of their product, which is enormous, but they no longer hold such exclusive sway. Many other enterprises are coming to the front, which will make Minnesota a region of diversified manufactures, as it is of diversified farming. Already the state's centers of population afford a ready market to consume the farm products, but the cities are destined to far greater activity and importance.

Before indicating along what lines this new industrial development is coming, it would be well to review the present achievement.

The total value of the state's factory output in 1905, according to the federal census bureau, was \$307,858,073, which is \$155 per capita for the state. This was a remarkable increase over the 1900 record, which was \$262,655,881. The biggest industry on the list was flour and grist milling, 363 plants with a capital of \$34,857,366, and turned out products during the year worth \$122,059,123. The five year period showed a big increase in this industry, and the increase came largely in the smaller cities. Minneapolis, the great flour city of the world, contributed but a little more than half of the state's output in 1905, its value being \$62,754,446. Few realize what an enormous sum total the "country mills" of Minnesota make up, running close in value to that of the metropolis.

The returns showed 222 lumber mills in the state, with product of \$33,183,309 in value. There were also 94 sash and door factories and planing mills, with an output valued at \$7,949,212. The sawmill product declined from 1900, but that of the allied industries showed a big increase. That is the tendency of the state. As the raw material close at hand is used up, it is brought from a distance and worked up in Minnesota factories for distribution. The factory system reaches higher perfection all the time. Though the forests of Minnesota are waning and are being replaced by productive farms, the woodworking industries of the state are growing instead of declining.

The same is manifestly true of milling. Diversified farming has decreased the wheat area of Minnesota, but the mills are still abundantly supplied. The flour of Minneapolis and of Minnesota is known the world over. The first flour made in the state was given an Ohio brand to help sell it. Now a Minnesota brand is a certificate of quality, and spring wheat from all over the northwest stops at Minnesota mills on its way to the markets of the east.



"The Farmer"

The above cut is a very good illustration of the mammoth elevators located at Duluth, which are among the largest in the world, and so rapidly is the Duluth wheat market increasing that these elevators are taxed to their limit, and new ones are constantly being erected. At present the grain elevators along the Duluth Harbor, a part of which are shown in the accompanying cut, number 22, and have a capacity of 34,375,000 bushels.

While the elevators here are one of Duluth's important business factors, many more equally important shipping industries are found along the Bay front. Cargoes of merchandise from other lake ports, as well as manufactured goods from all parts of the world, are unloaded at the Duluth docks, and the same boats return loaded with Minnesota products, wheat, flour, iron, lumber and local manufactured goods.

Even Minnesota little realizes that the state is a factor in the dressed meat industry. The census examiners found 24 meat packing establishments in the state, with an annual output of \$17,526,707. Yet this industry is an infant. In addition to Swift & Co.'s mammoth plant now in operation at South St. Paul, the Armours have bought a tract of land close to Minneapolis where they will shortly build a model packing plant with a new suburb around it. Its object is to save freight on the fine beef cattle now available in the Minnesota market, and to save it again on the dressed meat. Other plants will doubtless follow, till in and around the Twin Cities will be produced a meat supply for the northwest, and a surplus for shipment to eastern and foreign markets.

Dairy farming has found itself in Minnesota through the co-operative creamery idea, which applies factory methods for the benefit of those who supply the milk and cream. In 1905 the state had 712 creameries and 59 cheese factories, with an output of \$12,871,129 in value, a great part of which was marketed in Chicago and New York, giving the farmers who sell the cream the benefit of top market prices.

Duluth is now certain of its destiny as another Pittsburg. The vast ore deposits of the northern ranges have heretofore been drawn upon for smelters in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Now the United States Steel company is establishing a great steel plant at Duluth, which will take the Minnesota ore, smelt it with coal brought westward up the lakes, and supply the pig iron close at hand for all manner of iron and steel working establishments, both at Duluth and at inferior points, such as the Twin Cities. Minneapolis has already two large structural steel factories, and under the head of foundries and machine shops, the state had 173 plants in 1905, with a product estimated to be worth \$6,550,040. This was exclusive of 24 railroad car and repair shops, which turned out work valued at \$7,379,627.

A glance over the list will show the varied character of industries which are thriving in Minnesota. Some are operated on a small scale, as yet, but the fact that they succeed is evidence that they will grow, since the teeming millions on Minnesota and Dakota farms are their market.

Farm products are making some of these industries. Much of the enormous flaxseed crop of the northwest stops at Minneapolis, which is the greatest linseed oil producer of the country. Five linseed oil mills in 1905 had an output worth \$7,018,234, and it has since increased heavily. The prime barley of Minnesota is being malted at home more and more.

Other industries that manufacture for the northwest include the boot and shoe factories with 17 plants and a \$4,000,000 output, and the following with annual outputs worth \$2,000,000 or over: Fur goods, bags for flour, etc., cigars and tobacco, patent medicines and compounds, agricultural implements, structural ironwork, men's clothing, furniture, gas and coke plants. Still others that are fast developing are hosiery and

knit goods, woolen mills, harness and saddlery, wagon and carriages, wooden specialties, confectionery, pickles and preserves, beet sugar, pianos, trunks, and a dozen others.

Development in these lines is by no means confined to the large cities. A striking feature of the census figures is the progress of small towns. The seven largest cities of the state increased their factory output in five years from \$143,537,216 to \$186,101,775, or not quite 30 per cent. The remainder of the state increased between 1900 and 1905 from \$60,155,706 to \$121,756,298, or more than double.

Opportunity for prosperous manufacturing business in many of the lines mentioned is to be found on every side in Minnesota. A big factor in the industrial growth of the state is its water power. Northern Minnesota is the watershed which turns rainfall into three great continental basins. While the altitude is nowhere great, there is a marked fall in all the streams. St. Anthony Falls made Minneapolis a flour milling metropolis. New power dams both above and below it are in prospect to furnish the city's industries with additional cheap power, and electric power is being transmitted from the St. Croix river forty miles away. New power dams are projected at many points, not only in the Mississippi, but in its tributaries. In all 242 water power plants in the state develop 165,000 horse power, and it is only a starter. One at Thomson, on the St. Louis river near Duluth, is expected to develop enormous power. International Falls, on the Canadian boundary, will get power from the Rainy river exceeding that of St. Anthony, and will be another Minneapolis. On the other hand, the improvement of the Mississippi river will bring coal from Illinois and Pennsylvania at rates which will greatly lessen its cost and will be of vast advantage to Minnesota users of power.

No one can estimate the value of a manufacturing market for a farming country. Minnesota's cities have grown with the country, and the country will share the prosperity of the cities. It is found by comparison that the value of Minneapolis manufactures, in proportion to its population, is as great as Pittsburg's. As a consuming market such a city is a great factor. St. Paul in diverse lines has an equally great future. Duluth is one of the busiest cities of its size in the world, and because the country round it has been slow to develop, Duluth imports vegetables from the state of Washington. Northern Minnesota farmers will find that market right at their door.

The 4,756 manufacturing establishments found in the state in 1905 had 9,141 people on their salary roll and 69,636 classed as wage-earners. They paid out \$9,032,840 in "salaries" and \$35,843,145 in "wages." Take those 80,000 people, estimate the number of dependents supported by their income, and the number living off them in mercantile trades and other lines of service, and one can reach some idea of what a manufacturing market means to the farmers of Minnesota. In the future development of manufactures in the state rests much of the value of Minnesota farm lands, and the prosperity of their owners.

State Institutions.

Minnesota's state institutions are among the best, and in some cases, outrank those of her sister states.

Our magnificent new state capitol, which was erected at a cost of nearly five million, is one of the finest capitol buildings in the United States. The material used for its construction is principally Minnesota granite and Georgia marble, but marble from almost every part of the globe is represented in this building. The capitol is under the custodianship of the governor, and a corps of janitors are employed to care for the immense building. Thousands of visitors from all parts of the country and the world visit this building and admire its beauty.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The state university is located at Minneapolis, and is quartered in magnificent buildings, surrounded by spacious grounds. This university ranks with the best in the United States. It was organized by an act of the territorial legislature of 1851. The beginning of the work in the university was slow and retarded by the great financial panic which visited the country soon after its first buildings were completed, but it gradually grew and expanded, until today it is recognized as one of the leading educational institutions of America. An idea of its magnificent growth can be gathered from the following comparison: The first real charter year of the university was in 1869, and that year 212 students were enrolled, while the present year will foot to over 4,000.

The University of Minnesota comprises the following named colleges, schools and departments:

The Graduate School.

The College of Science, Literature and Art.

The College of Engineering and Mechanics Art.

The School of Mines.

The School of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

The College of Education.

The Department of Agriculture.

The College of Agriculture.

The School of Agriculture.

Short Course for Farmers.

The Dairy School.

The Crookston School of Agriculture.

The College of Law.

The College of Medicine and Surgery.

The College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

The College of Dentistry.

The College of Pharmacy.

The regents of the university have also entrusted to their charge the Experimental Stations:

The Main Station at St. Anthony Park.

The Sub-station at Crookston.

The Sub-station at Grand Rapids.

The Geological and Natural History Survey.

It will therefore be seen that the State University is a mammoth and important institution, and one that the people of our state are justly proud of.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Minnesota maintains five large and excellent normal schools, located in various parts of the state as follows: St. Cloud, Duluth, Mankato, Moorhead and Winona. Our normal schools are quartered in modern and completely furnished and equipped buildings, where all branches of instruction are taught by the best instructors obtainable. The last report shows that 643 graduated during the year. All graduates from these schools are successful teachers, and in many instances, hold high positions in the educational world.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF.

The state maintains a school for the deaf which is located in commodious buildings, upon beautiful grounds at Faribault, Rice county, where the best instructors obtainable are teaching almost 300 unfortunate boys and girls to be useful and to earn their own living. Several useful trades are taught here, among which are shoe-making, cabinet making, printing, dressmaking, plain sewing, etc. This school, like similar schools in this state, is free and only the clothing and railroad fare is asked to be provided by the parents of the unfortunate children. However, if the parents are not able to furnish car fare and clothing for the children, the various counties will provide them.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

A school for the blind children of our state is also conducted at Faribault, and last year 92 pupils were enrolled. Here, by modern methods of educating the blind, these children, destined to go through this world in darkness, are given an education in literature and industry, and an immense free library affords them many pleasures and advantages.



Dirt Road, Built at State Experimental School, Crookston, Minn.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

A school for the feeble minded children is also located at Fari-bault, where unfortunate children of the state are taught the simple branches of education, and cared for by the attendants.

HOME FOR THE DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

This institution was established by the legislature in 1886, and is located in Owatonna, Steele county. It consists of 13 substantial buildings located on a tract of 160 acres of land, near the above named city, and the estimated value of the buildings and grounds is \$265,000. Here dependent and neglected children are afforded a comfortable home, educated, trained and carefully cared for until a suitable home can be found for them, and assurance of kind treatment from their foster parents.

HOME FOR CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN.

The state also provides for crippled and deformed children, and for many years has maintained a ward in the city hospital of St. Paul for that purpose, where the best possible care, medical treatment and education is afforded little cripples. Recently the city of St Paul donated a tract of some 60 acres near the city limits, with the provision that the state will erect a suitable home for these children, and it is expected that the next legislaure will appropriate sufficient funds to erect this home.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Soldiers' Home is a state institution where all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the civil war, Mexican, the Spanish-American war, who are or may become residents of Minnesota, are afforded a comfortable home. It consists of a number of fine buildings, located on a large tract of beautiful ground near Minnehaha Falls, overlooking the majestic Mississippi, and is one of Minnesota's beauty spots which tourists never fail to visit.

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.

At the last session of the legislature a bill was passed providing a hospital for the cure of inebriates. Two per cent of all liquor licenses in the state will go into this fund, and it is expected that a suitable building for that purpose will be erected somewhere within the state during the next two years.

SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The legislature of 1903 appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of this sanatorium at Walker, Cass county, near Leech Lake. The

building which has been erected will accommodate 28 patients, and is located on a tract of 740 acres of land. This institution has just been completed, and will receive patients this year.

It will therefore be seen that Minnesota affords homes and protection for its helpless and unfortunate ones.

STATE'S PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The Minnesota State Prison is located at Stillwater. In this prison the prisoners are employed in the manufacture of shoes and binding twine on "State account," and the returns from the sales of the manufactured goods is an important item in the maintenance of the prison.

The State Reformatory is located at St. Cloud. Here inmates lacking education are placed in the institution schools in which they may graduate with the completion of the eighth grade. Some quarrying of stone for the erection of buildings within the enclosure is done, but farming is the principal labor.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

This school is located at Red Wing, where incorrigible children are educated in the common branches. The boys are given an opportunity to get a fair start in the following trades: Carpentry, blacksmithing, laundrying, tailoring, shoemaking, painting, cooking, and floriculture. The girls are employed in sewing, knitting, cooking, laundrying and general housework.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

Minnesota maintains five hospitals for the insane, located in the following cities: Anoka, Hastings, St. Peter, Rochester, and Fergus Falls. Medical attendance is given to all inmates, and the best possible care is provided. All are quartered in large, roomy buildings, with all modern conveniences.

Educational Advantages of Minnesota.

By J. W. Olson.

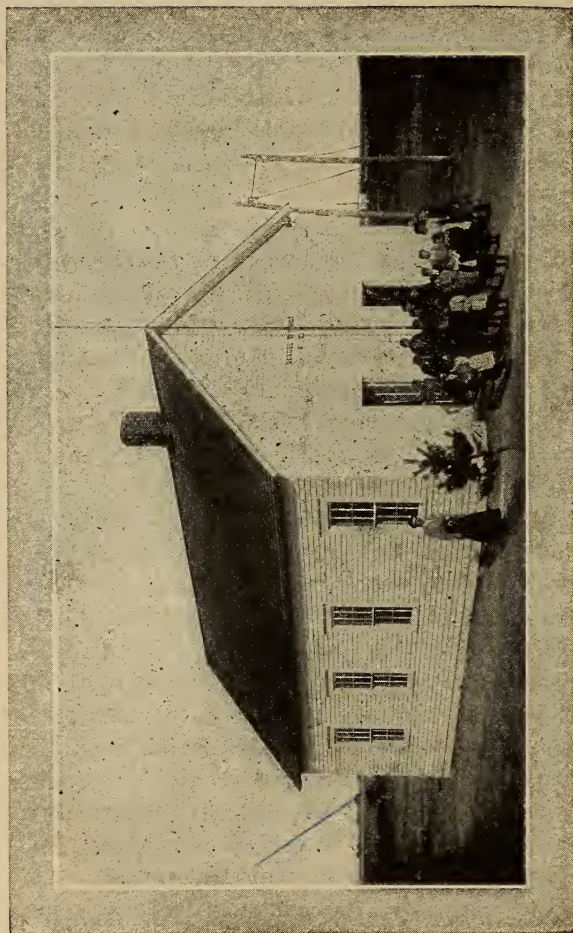
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Minnesota offers the widest opportunities in the way of public education. Its present school fund is larger than that of any other northern state, now amounting to \$19,000,000; and, since, by a wise provision of legislation, only the interest of that can be used, the state auditor estimates that it will eventually approximate \$75,000,000. No section of the state is so remote that the public school does not reach it. The first concern of the settler—even before he has fully established his own home—is to make provision for a school. While there are extensive sections in northern Minnesota, containing some of the most fertile and valuable land in the state, still remaining as unorganized territory, the last legislature made especially helpful provision for the schooling of the children in these sparsely settled parts. In past years the settlers experienced some difficulty in getting the necessary school facilities by reason of their remoteness from organized district schools. To meet this difficulty the legislature has provided for a county board of education, composed of the county superintendent of schools, the county treasurer, and chairman of the county board, to have charge of the unorganized territory of the county. Upon this board rests the responsibility of providing means of schooling for the children of the territory, either by establishing convenient schools, by transporting pupils to some nearby school, or by defraying the cost of their board and lodging, and other expenses incidental to their attendance at the school of some organized district too remote to admit of transportation to and from it daily.

According to their organization and government, districts are common, independent and special. With respect to their work, they are designated as rural, semigraded, graded and high. Public schooling is free to all children residing within their several districts. Until within the last decade, the plan generally followed was to so subdivide the country districts as to reduce the distance between home and school. During the last eight years an opposite policy has been pursued—that of uniting several districts to form a larger school, with better building, longer term, more thorough instruction, and free transportation of pupils.

Besides the free education afforded every child in Minnesota, free text books are furnished by more than two-thirds of the districts; and last year's statistics showed that we had nearly 6,000 libraries in our public schools, more than half of them in the rural or common school districts. Half the cost of establishing and maintaining these libraries is met by the state.

The public schools are supported partly through local taxation, and partly by indirect state aid, through the one-mill state tax and



Typical Minnesota Rural School.

the income arising out of the permanent school fund. In addition, special state aid is granted: \$1,500 to high schools, \$550 to graded schools, \$250 to semigraded, and \$125 and \$50, respectively, to the two classes of rural schools. The high and graded schools are under the supervision of the state high school board, which fixes the standard they must reach before they can receive the special state aid. There are now 147 graded schools in the smaller towns and villages. These schools maintain from four to six departments, are in session nine months, and instruct in all branches leading to high school work. The 201 high schools of the state offer free instruction to any pupil in Minnesota, which is one of the few states giving entirely free high school tuition. Each high school that maintains satisfactorily a normal training department, giving special instruction in the common branches, with a view to fitting for teaching, is awarded \$750 annually, in consonance with the general scheme of state aid; and 11 high schools received this amount last year.

Semigraded and rural schools are supervised by the county superintendent and he recommends to the state superintendent such of them as he considers entitled to the special state aid. This state encouragement of public education, particularly in the rural districts, has greatly tended to increase their efficiency. By means of it, better buildings are provided, terms are lengthened, higher salaries are paid to teachers—and the schools have altogether reached a more definite and satisfactory standard. At this time no other state in the Mississippi valley has so large a number of school buildings sanitarily and adequately equipped with heating and ventilating apparatus.

The five state normal schools, at Winona, Mankato, St. Cloud, Moorhead, and Duluth, train directly for public school service. Collectively, they enroll over 1,700 in their normal training departments. Each school also maintains a model training department, in which those in attendance are both taught, and instructed to teach. Tuition is free, the one obligation being that the student, after graduation, give at least two years' time to public school work in the state. The five normals are well represented by their students and graduates in every county in Minnesota.

The public school system finds its highest development in its splendid university. Not only is the attendance equal to that of any one of the four or five largest universities of the country, but in its variety of courses of study, in its colleges of law, medicine, engineering and agriculture, in the full and thorough equipment of every department, in the efficient service rendered by its instructors, and in the high standard of administration maintained by President Northrup, it takes rank with the foremost institutions of higher learning in America. The school of agriculture is, in many respects, the best organized school of this kind in the Union. It offers thorough, practical instruction for the boys and girls from the farm, its main

object being so to educate them as to enable them to return to their home trained to take up scientifically dairying, the breeding, feeding and care of stock, the cultivation of grains and vegetables, tree planting and growing, preservation and stimulation of the soil, carpentry and blacksmithing. A short course of six weeks in mechanic arts, domestic science, and other industrial lines, is planned for the coming summer. This is designed especially for the country teacher, so that he may be in a position to relate his work more directly to the normal environment of the child.

Every year throughout the state, as the needs of the various sections and of the whole demand, are held country training schools for teachers lasting from four to six weeks. The purpose of these is to provide academic instruction, to give pedagogical training in the theory and art of teaching, and to afford the county superintendent the means of presenting plans for providing definitely and directly the educational interests of his county. The influence of these schools, supervised by the leading educational men and women of the state, can scarcely be overestimated, and their course is offered without the fee charged in most other states for attendance. The summer school held annually at the state university is one of those having six weeks' session, and, with its numerous facilities for successful operation, never fails to draw to it a large body of students, the enrollment last year reaching 1,039.

It has for some years been the practice to hold a six weeks' training school at each of the state normals, but in 1907 this was superseded, under legislative act, by a summer session of twelve weeks under the direction of the state normal board, to be part of and the same in all respects as the regular session of the school.

And it is not only of its closely articulated system of public education, beginning with the rural school and ending with the state university, that Minnesota has reason to be proud. It has many and excellent private schools, academies and colleges, maintained by various denominations, or founded and kept up by the endowment of individuals. Moreover, the state has established a system of free traveling libraries, the purpose of which is to furnish reading matter to the small villages and country communities that cannot afford public libraries, and to assist small public libraries that cannot make frequent purchases of books. At the beginning of 1907 there were about 19,000 volumes in these free libraries. The Public School Library Commission, having them in charge, also encourages the establishment of local public libraries in communities able to support them. These now number 97, and the number is added to yearly.

From this brief statement, it may be seen, that no one leaving an old established community, with all possible educational advantages, need hesitate to come to Minnesota in the fear that he will not find the same or greater opportunities for himself and family here.

Minnesota's Summer Resorts.

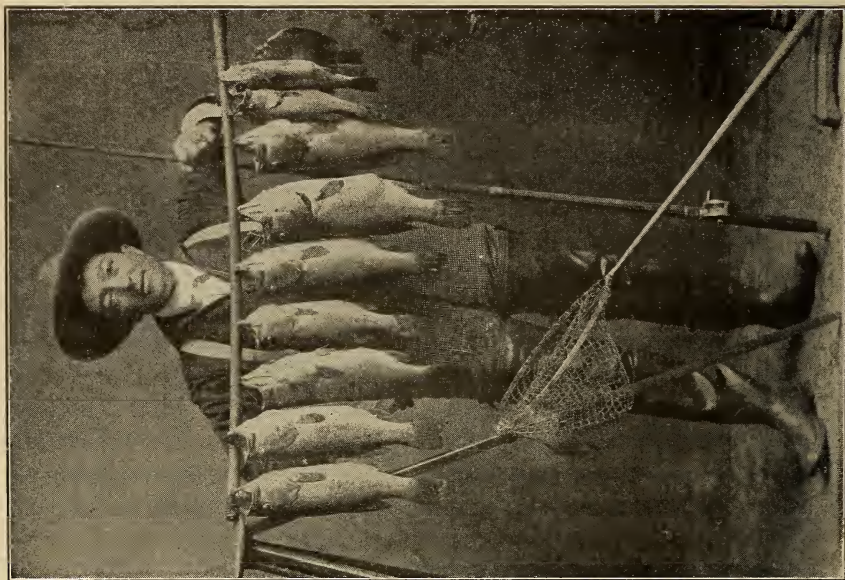
With a water area greater than any other state or territory in the United States, and amounting to a trifle over 5,600 square miles, exclusive of Lake Superior, and divided into over 10,000 small lakes, is it a wonder that Minnesota is recognized as the greatest natural summer resort in the country?

All of these lakes are small, ranging in size from 1 to 30 miles in diameter, and are distributed quite equally over the state, excepting in the southwestern corner, and in the southeastern portion of the state where very few lakes are found, while in the noted "park region" which is generally referred to as central Minnesota, we find large and small lakes in close proximity.

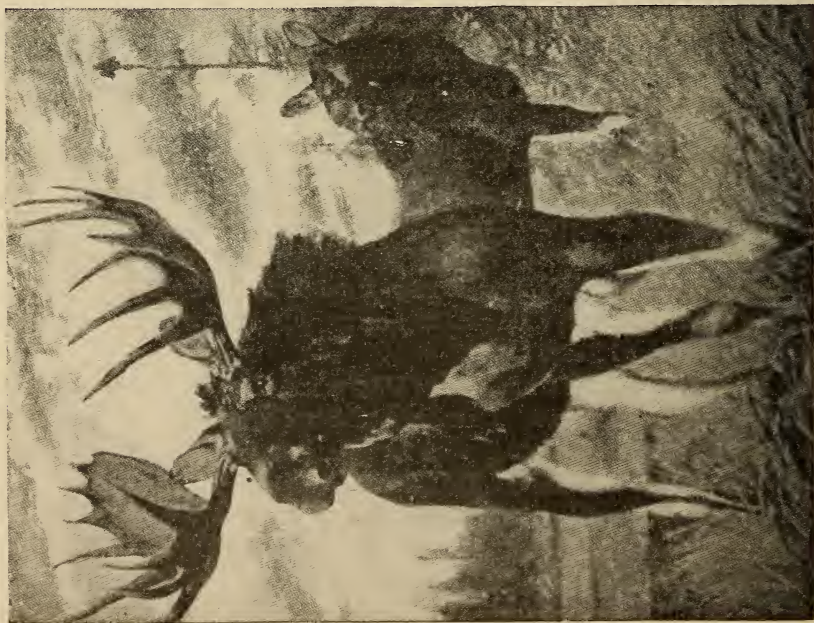
Minnesota occupies the most elevated plateau between the Mexican Gulf and the Hudson Bay, the average elevation being 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. Fogs and prolonged damp weather are almost unknown. The general dryness of the atmosphere makes the region a very healthful one. This is evidenced by the fact that the city of St. Paul received the highest award at the Paris Exposition of 1900 as the healthiest city in the world.

Although there is plenty of warm weather during the summer, the heat is not excessive. Observations conducted at St. Paul, extending over a period of more than twenty-five years, show the mean summer temperature as 70.6 degrees. During the hottest week of the season the thermometer registered on an average from 85 to 90 degrees. The dryness of the air prevents the heat from being oppressive, and the nights are always refreshingly cool.

To be at a lake in Minnesota is to be where the very best varieties of fish abound, for the lakes of Minnesota without exception teem with game fish and are kept well stocked with fry from our state hatcheries. Pages could be written describing the wondrous charms of Minnesota's beautiful lakes whose clear, cool waters, pebbly bottoms and shady shores present an alluring picture to the tired and worn city dweller, while the darting bass and pike, which are found in every lake, afford an irresistible attraction to the enthusiastic fisherman. A peculiar fact is that the Minnesota lakes and summer resorts are not confined to one part of the state alone, for one may visit at any number of lakes near cities, on electric line, with modern hotels and every late improvement, or you can go far from the



An Hour's Catch on Amber Lake, Martin County.



Wild Moose in Northern Minnesota.

city, or even from habitation, and pitch your tent on the wild shore of a beautiful northern Minnesota lake, or beside the rushing brook in a primeval forest of the north, and find yourself "alone with nature."

In close proximity to almost all Minnesota lakes, hardwood timber is found in abundance, and the camper who wishes to rough it and enjoy the pleasures of genuine camp life, finds fuel easy to get, while innumerable springs gush forth an abundant supply of clear, cold water.

You should spend your vacation in Minnesota because it is a place of beauty, of health, of joyous out-door life, of fishing, of hunting, of accessibility. Its lofty hills, graceful slopes, verdant nooks, crystal streams, limpid lakes, innumerable pleasure resorts, boating, fishing, out-door sports, will make you, physically and mentally, stronger, purer and nobler.

Among the many summer resorts famous in the large cities, as well as many of the southern states, are: Osakis, Alexandria, Grey Eagle, Annandale, Walker, Bemidji, Cass Lake, Detroit, Ortonville, Taylors Falls, Fairmount, Lindstrom, Chisago City, Glenwood, Battle Lake, Clear Lake, Clitherall, Sylvan, Wright, Turtle River, Forest Lake, White Bear, Minnetonka, South Haven, Otter Tail, Dorset.

Information relative to any summer resort in the state will be furnished upon application to this department.

While Minnesota's lakes, with their excellent fishing, are a drawing card for summer tourists and followers of "Isaac Walton," through the summer months, fall, with its unexcelled sport in forest and field, is another important feature in Minnesota's natural pleasures. Go in any part of the state, and you will find an abundance of game in the fall of the year. On the prairies of southern and western Minnesota the stubble fields at fall time furnish excellent sport, for in these parts the turtle dove, snipe, prairie chicken, pinnated, white breasted or sharp tailed grouse, woodcock, upland plover and golden plover are found in great number, while later on in the fall geese and ducks are found to some extent, particularly the latter, who pay their annual visit to the lakes and streams of this region, while many geese and brant make their feeding ground on our western wheat fields.

In the timbered portions of the state, viz.: eastern, central and northern Minnesota, the quail, partridge, ruffle grouse and pheasant make their home, and in the dense thickets, which are found in many parts of this region, the partridge are found in abundance, while quail and grouse are taken in limited numbers. Many ducks of all varieties are also found in the rice beds of the many lakes and streams, and some geese are in evidence.

In the great woods to the north, still timidly clinging to their favorite haunt, though now on the fringe of civilization, the white tail deer are found in abundance, while moose and bear are occasionally seen, but the elk and caribou are practically extinct. Stringent laws protecting the game and fish of Minnesota have been passed by our legislature, and a state commission, assisted by a corps of competent wardens, keep these laws strictly enforced, and the good work is already in evidence, for it is

now conceded beyond a doubt that wild game in this state, particularly deer, prairie chickens and partridges, are becoming more plentiful each year, while the successful propagation of all kinds of fish in our state fish hatcheries fortells the fact that Minnesota's lakes will never become destitute of fish.

Fur bearing animals of nearly all varieties are found along the lakes and streams, even in the highly developed portions of the state, while further to the north, in the sparsely settled districts, fox, wolf and all other fur bearing animals are found in great numbers, and trapping is followed quite extensively by many of the settlers with profitable results. In the deer country, the wolves are a menace to the deer, and the state is paying a liberal bounty for every wolf killed.

A fair idea of the vastness of this area, where big game abounds (which forms but a small part of Minnesota's park region), may be observed by noting that it is greater than New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

Comfortable hotels in hundreds of picturesque nooks, upon lakes teeming with bass and pike, in nearly all parts of the state, and accessible to well equipped lines of railway, bid the traveler welcome, while deeper in the wilderness, by rushing brook to which the trail of the deer are well defined, you can find the cabin of the pioneer or hermit, hunter or trapper, and experience tells us that the "latchstring is always out" and a hearty welcome invariably greets the ears of the visitor. It is a chance for you to lay aside your business cares, forget about your busy office in the congested city, or your stuffy school room and the busy hum of work, and spend a vacation in Minnesota, for a vacation here is one long to be remembered, and one that brings you health, rest and strength.

From early in the summer until late in the fall the Grand Old State of Minnesota offers many charms to the summer tourists, and the volume of visitors from distant states, who come here each year to enjoy the natural pleasures of the state, grows greater with each succeeding year, but so extensive are the state's resources along this particular line it will continue to increase for years to come.

Mineral Wealth of Minnesota.

The wealth of Minnesota's iron mines is more a matter of conjecture than fact, for no one knows their actual value, and no one wishes to venture an opinion, for just how large an area these mines embrace cannot be clearly estimated, for during the past eighteen months many rich beds of ore have been discovered in all parts of St. Louis and Itasca counties, and now eager prospectors are drilling in many of the counties in the northeastern part of the state, running as far south as Morrison and Otter Tail counties. Options on large tracts of land are being purchased by various mining companies, and many are of the opinion that practically the whole northeastern part of the state is underlaid with a rich bed of iron ore. However, as it is, Minnesota furnishes over two-thirds of the iron which is mined in the United States, and its products exceed those of any other one nation on the globe, excepting Spain and Great Britain, and at the present rate of progress of this great industry Minnesota will soon outstrip even these countries.

The first mining and shipping of ore was done in 1884, but so rich have the mines proved to be, together with the numerous new discoveries in that immediate neighborhood, many railroads have been built into that region, and now long trains are hurrying backward and forward depositing their wealth of ore on the Great Lakes boats, which float it to the markets of the world. The quality of nearly every ton of this ore is of an exceedingly high grade, and Minnesota ore is regarded among the best in the world.

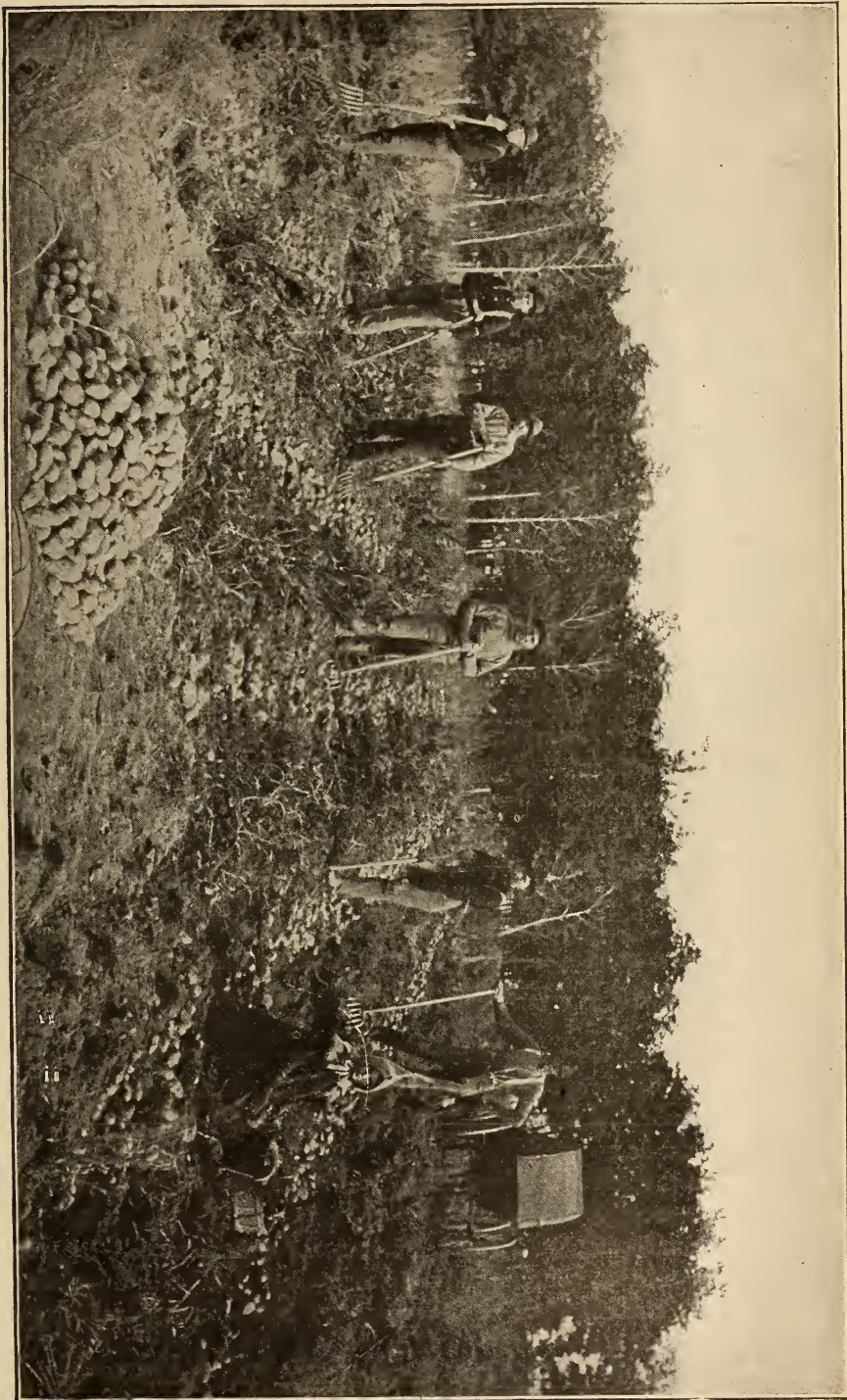
It is less than 25 years since the first mining was done in St. Louis county, and but twelve years since the opening of the Missabe Range, a vaster storehouse of hidden wealth than has elsewhere been found. Along these two ranges, which are termed the "Iron Country," over 75,000 people are living and directly supported by this industry. The iron they dig from the earth furnishes business to three great railroads that have spent for additional equipment since 1905 not far from \$2,500,000. These three roads employ about 5,000 men, and a similar number is engaged in the lake transportation of ore from Duluth, Two Harbors and Superior to the great furnaces of the east. It is not out of the way to estimate that more than 250,000 people within the state of Minnesota derive their support from these mines, to say nothing of the mammoth market which they furnish for Minnesota farm produce and manufactured goods. In addition to this, a mammoth steel plant is now being erected at Duluth which will cost over \$10,000,000 when completed and will employ thousands of men. It costs about \$2,500,000 a year to administer the affairs of the state of Minnesota. This figure includes the state institutions for dependents of various classes, its penal and corrective service, its departments and bureaus, its legislative, executive and judicial functions; all, in fact, of its activity. Of all this sum, the iron ore railroads, limited to one small corner of the state and practically all in one county, pay

about one-fifth. They pay nearly one-third of all the taxes contributed by the railroads of the state, including the many great lines centering at Minneapolis and St. Paul. This tax upon the railways is but a small part of the sums flowing into the state treasury from the mining enterprises of Minnesota. The mines themselves paid in 1906 about \$600,000 in direct taxes, and will undoubtedly grow greater, so that more than a million a year is now being derived from the mining industry of the state. The state owns thirty-five mines which were discovered on state lands and are operated by various companies on lease, and the state is receiving a royalty of 25 cents per ton on every ton of iron ore taken from the mines. This immense sum, which is growing greater each year, is rapidly swelling our handsome, permanent school fund, which at the present time amounts in all to about \$19,000,000, and it may be proper to explain that this immense amount of money is absolute, permanent and can never be used, for only the interest is available. However, the interest which is 4% on this magnificent sum is a source of great revenue to our public schools, and is growing greater each year. The state owns many thousand acres of land in the "iron country," and while it is being gradually disposed of, our legislature has thrown a safeguard around the state's interests, and reserved the mineral right on every acre of land disposed of.

Along the northern boundary and trending eastward from Lake of the Woods is a mineralized formation, in which it is said traces of gold, silver and nickel are found, while large deposits of alumina clay, abrasive material, valuable stone and marble are known to exist, but as yet are practically untouched. However, the day is not far distant when these valuable materials will be explored, and if their supposed wealth is evident, will be turned to commercial use.

In various counties throughout the southern and central portions of Minnesota we find inexhaustible quarries of valuable granite, limestone and sandstone, which are furnishing material for some of the largest and most beautiful buildings in the country. A sample of the products of many of the stone quarries in this state can be seen by paying a visit to our new state capitol, where stone from quarries at St. Cloud, Ortonville, Kettle River, Winona, Kasota and Mankato can be seen at their best. Numerous beds of the very best clay are found throughout the state, and Minnesota building and paving brick are recognized to be among the best. This clay is also very suitable for the manufacture of pottery. At Red Wing, a thriving city on the banks of the Mississippi River, south of St. Paul, all kinds of pottery, earthenware and sewer pipes are manufactured from clay found there, and it is one of the largest manufacturing plants in the state.

While Minnesota is not considered a mineral state, her vast deposits of iron ore, her numerous beds of clay, and mammoth quarries of stone have helped to place the name "Minnesota" within the manufacturing circles and made her a recognized factor to American commerce.



ANOKA COUNTY POTATO HARVEST.
A Field of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Acres of Potatoes on Farm in Town of Burns, Yielding 328 Bushels per Acre, Which Sold at \$1.00 per Bushel.
Value of Product, \$328.68 per Acre.

Minnesota's Eighty-Five Counties.

ANOKA COUNTY.

Anoka county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Anoka, and is situated in the eastern part of the state, just north of Hennepin and Ramsey counties, the Mississippi river forming its southern boundary.

The county is within twenty-five miles of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and 125 miles of Duluth, being connected with these cities by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, which traverse directly through the center and on the eastern and western boundaries of the county.

The soil is composed of a deep, rich, black loam, and a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie, interspersed with groves of native timber, and traversed by tributaries of the Mississippi, Rum and Sunrise rivers which form a complete drainage system for the county.

The county comprises 444.98 square miles, or 284,786.48 acres of which 271,925.66 acres are land, and 12,860.82 acres are water, the land surface is divided into 1372 farms at an average value of \$28.29 per acre.

Nearly every farm house in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery; local and long distance telephone system, and is within easy access to the markets of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. There are also four newspapers in the county.

The county had a population in 1905 of 12,113 divided as follows: native born, 2212; Minnesota born, 6928; Germany, 336; Sweden, 1123; Norway, 248; Great Britain and Ireland, 770; Denmark, 106; Australia, 61; other countries, 64; their occupation being chiefly farming, although the county has 55 manufacturing plants with a capital invested of \$1,-235,894.

The cereal crop, and average bushels per acre, according to the last statistics, are as follows: wheat, 15.39 bushels; oats, 32.39 bushels; corn, 27.59 bushels; barley, 25.52 bushels; rye, 12.01 bushels; buckwheat, 13.15 bushels.

Timothy, clover and other cultivated grasses grow abundantly and show an average yield of 1.75 tons per acre.

Vegetables are the principal product of Anoka county. Her potatoes are known the world over and show an average yield of 110 bushels; onions, 147 bushels, while miscellaneous vegetables show an average value of \$41.10 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are very prominent industries. In 1906 the county had three creameries, with an output of 225,228 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county

for 1908 was as follows: horses, 4161, average value per head, \$60; cattle, 13,575, average per head, \$20.24; sheep, 770, average value per head, \$3.48; swine, 3288, average value per head, \$5.28.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was 3,057,599, and of personal \$587,972.

The county has three banks, the deposits of which are, \$708,169.28. It also has 68 rural schools, two graded schools, one high school, one private school, and 29 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist-Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, Universalist, Presbyterian, Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Baptist, Swedish Methodist, Free Church, Adventist and German Lutheran.

There is one city and two villages within the limits of the county, viz.: Anoka, city, population, 4053; Bethel, village, population, 167; Columbia Heights, village, population, 146.

In Anoka county you can buy good, wild farm land at from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, while improved land can be had at from \$25 to \$50 per acre according to improvements and proximity to markets.

AITKIN COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23rd, 1857, with the county seat at Aitkin, and is situated in the eastern part of the state about 100 miles north of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Soo railroads which form excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The surface of the county was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, such as pine, maple, oak, ash, butternut and basswood, which has nearly all been cut.

The soil is a black loam and a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, and is very productive. The county is well watered and drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 1994.97 square miles, or 1,276,782.38 acres, of which 1,165,691.9 acres are land, and 111,090.48 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,462 farms at an average value per acre of \$10.08.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16.71 bu.; oats, 32.24 bu.; corn, 36.52 bu.; barley, 24.26 bu.; rye, 17.94 bu.; flax, 10 bu.; buckwheat, 21 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.87 tons per acre. In vegetables, potatoes had an average of 99.35 bu.; onions, 206.5 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$48.44.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 2735—average value per head, \$56.70; cattle, 9251—average value per head, \$19.32; sheep, 2625—average value per head, \$2.29; swine, 1565—average value per head, \$4.77.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9537 of which 6583 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 217; Sweden, 1333; Norway, 278; Great Britain and Ireland, 489; Denmark, 68; Finland, 419; other countries, 60. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 25 with an invested capital of \$321,523.00.

The county has two banks, the deposits of which are \$334,293.85. It has 83 rural schools, 14 graded schools, 2 high schools and 42 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, 5; Methodist, 12; Episcopal, 1; Congregational, 12; Baptist, 2; Swedish M. E., 11; Swedish Lutheran, 7; and Free Mission, 2.

The county has 3 villages, viz.: Aitkin, population, 1896; Hill City, 85; and McGregor, 172. It also has 3 newspapers.

On Jan. 1, 1909, there were in this county 48,506 acres of state school lands unsold, also 1960 acres of government land subject to homestead entry.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$4,231,408 and of personal \$398,094.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$5.00 an acre and upwards, according to location and improvements.

BECKER COUNTY.

This county was organized March 18, 1858, with the county seat at Detroit, and is situated almost in the center of the celebrated park region of Minnesota.

It is about 150 miles from Duluth at the head of the lakes; about the same distance from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and about 50 miles from the cities of Crookston and Moorhead, all of which afford a market for the products grown and manufactured in the county.

It is connected with the above named cities by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which runs across the southern part of the county, and the "Soo" Railroad which runs northward through the center of the county.

The soil is very rich, being a dark loam, and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with heavy groves of timber, and is traversed by the following rivers: Ottertail, Buffalo, Pelican, Redeye, Shell and Food. These, with the numerous lakes, form a perfect drainage system for the county.

Nearly every township in the county has one or more beautiful lakes for which the county is celebrated, where the sportsman will find all kinds of fish, while the timbered tracts abound with game.

The county contains 1,445.41 square miles, or 925,060.75 acres of which 836,687.09 acres are land, and 88,373.66 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,480 farms, with an average value of \$22.05 per acre.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephone is within easy reach of all inhabitants. There are also three newspapers in the county.

The county had a population in 1905 of 18,490 of which 2,680 were native born; 9071 Minnesota born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 776; Sweden, 958; Norway, 1684; Great Britain and Ireland, 473; Denmark, 122; Finland, 364; Russia, 67; other countries, 39. Their occupations are agricultural pursuits, together with the various manufacturing industries of which the county has 49, with an invested capital of \$627,000.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre for 1907, was as follows: wheat, 16.3 bu.; oats, 28 bu.; corn, 32.4 bu.; barley, 27.5 bu.; rye, 11.2 bu.; flax, 14 bu.; buckwheat, 11 bu.

The hay crop for 1907, comprising timothy, clover and other cultivated grasses, averaged two tons per acre.

In the vegetable crop, potatoes averaged 74 bushels; onions, 140 bushels; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$40 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and small fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1906 the county had eight creameries, the output of which was 468,158 lbs. of butter; also, one cheese factory with an output of 31,229 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,940, average value per head, \$59.62; cattle, 22,647, average value per head, \$15.49; sheep, 6,590, average value per head, \$1.82; swine, 4,904, average value per head, \$6.58.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$5,132,683, and of personal \$1,366,973.

The county has seven banks with deposits of \$1,055,000. It has 98 rural schools, 16 graded schools, three high schools, and 65 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist-Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, German Lutheran, Swedish Lutheran, Norwegian Lutheran, Finnish Lutheran, Free Lutheran, Seven-day Adventists and Latter-day Saints.

There is one city and five villages in the county, viz.: Detroit city, population, 2,149; Frazee, 1,148; Lake Park, 674; Audubon, 316; Richwood, 97; Osage, 79.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 11,792 acres of State school land unsold.

In this county you can buy good, wild land at from \$5 to \$15 per acre, while improved land can be had from \$15 to \$30 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

BELTRAMI COUNTY.

This county was organized February 28, 1866, with the county seat Bemidji, and is located in the northern part of the state, its northern boundary being the Lake of the Woods and the Rainy River which separates the county from Canada.



Exhibit of Products of Cut-over Lands, Beltrami
County Fair, Sept. 25-6-7, 1907.



Sample of a New Road in Northern Minnesota.

The surface of the county is generally level, with a gradual slope towards the north, in which direction all the streams trend. The county was covered with a heavy growth of pine, maple, ash, birch, oak, basswood, elm, tamarac, etc., a large part of which is still standing.

The soil is a clay loam, and sandy loam, with a rich vegetable mold, the accumulation of centuries, the subsoil is clay of various depths.

The area of the county is 4,962.29 square miles or 2,515,941.77 acres, of which 1,869,724.08 acres are land, and 646,217.69 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2032 farms at an average value per acre of \$8.68.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 17.64 bu.; oats, 27.61 bu.; corn, 24.6 bu.; barley, 19.8 bu.; flax, 8.8 bu.; buckwheat, 10 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.88 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 104.42 bu.; onions, 118.2 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$53.43.

In addition to the above, dairying, live stock, poultry and small fruit raising are carried on. In 1906 the county had one creamery with an output of 561,600 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 2,737, average value per head, \$83.06; cattle, 6,948, average value per head, \$21.98; sheep, 2,055, average value per head, \$2.32; swine, 1,782, average value per head, \$6.48.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, telephones, and transportation facilities, having 4 railroads, viz.: Great Northern, Minnesota International, Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba, and the Canadian Northern. It also has 9 newspapers.

The population of the county in 1905 was 14,312, of which 9,220 were native born. The foreign population being as follows: Germany, 322; Sweden, 744; Norway, 1,381; Great Britain and Ireland, 880; Denmark, 109; Finland, 55; Russia, 49; other countries, 76. Their occupations being the various agricultural pursuits and lumbering, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 51, with an invested capital of \$391,014.

The county has 7 banks, the deposits of which are \$583,863.00. It has 58 rural schools, 7 graded schools, 1 high school and 34 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Norwegian, Swedish and German Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist-Episcopal and Baptist.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 in real property was \$5,558,742.00 and of personal \$1,349,551.00. There are 11 villages within the county, viz.: Beaudette, population, 199; Bemidji, 3,800; Blackduck, 702; Funkley, 60; Kelliher, 233; Nymore, 527; Farley, 65; Solway, 71; Spooner, 94; Turtle River, 228; and Tenstrike Centre, 349.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 21,245 acres of state school land unsold, also 691,670 acres of government land subject to homestead entry.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$5.00 per acre and upwards, according to location and improvements.

BENTON COUNTY.

This county was organized October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Sauk Rapids, which was later changed to Foley, the present county seat. The county is situated a little to the east of the central portion of the state, about 75 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads which furnish ample transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is rich, dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, the principal varieties being oak, maple, ash, basswood and tamarac. This has been cleared, and where once dense forests stood are now thriving villages and farms.

The county is well drained by the St. Francis, Elk, Platte, Little Rock and Mississippi rivers.

The area of the county is 406.36 square miles, or 260,074.31 acres, of which 257,798.9 acres are land, and 2,275.41 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,429 farms at an average value per acre of \$21.07.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long-distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 11,256, of which 8,492 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,420; Sweden, 479; Norway, 184; Great Britain and Ireland, 365; Denmark, 35; Poland, 148; Austria, 41; France, 16; other countries, 76. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 23, with an invested capital of \$1,300,000. Among the manufacturing industries is the largest paper manufacturing plant in the state of Minnesota. The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16.36 bu.; oats, 31.19 bu.; corn, 18.22 bu.; barley, 18.64 bu.; rye, 10.3 bu.; flax, 11.12 bu.; buckwheat, 9.24 bu. The hay crop averaged 1.67 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 110.89; onions, 186.66 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$38.69.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are quite extensively carried on. In 1906 the county had 5 creameries with an output of 646,010 lbs. of butter; also, one cheese factory, the output of which was 31,229 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 4,938, average value per head, \$52.78; cattle, 19,924, average value per head, \$12.61; sheep, 3,325, average value per head, \$1.73; swine, 5,352, average value per head, \$1.75.

The county has four banks, the deposits of which are \$450,000. It has 56 rural schools, 4 graded schools, 2 high schools, 3 private schools, and 19 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, Adventist, Presbyterian and Baptist. It also has three newspapers.

Within the borders of the county there is one city, and four villages, viz.: St. Cloud, city (part of), population, 1,029; Foley, village, 428; Ronneby, 100; Rice, 259; Sauk Rapids, 1,552.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$2,174,612, and in personal \$574,694.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$15 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

BIGSTONE COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1862, with the county seat at Ortonville. It receives its name from the large granite boulders along the Minnesota river, which are now worked as quarries and have become famous by furnishing the large columns in the Minnesota State Capitol; the Hennepin county court house is also erected from the same material. The prairie land is with few exceptions free from stone, just enough to provide proper material for foundations and bridge work.

The county is bordered on the west by Big Stone Lake, 35 miles long. This with the many other beautiful lakes and rivers is stocked with all varieties of fish such as Bass, Pike, Pickerel, etc., and sportsmen from long distances come here on account of its famous fishing. But the beauty of the lakes with their wooded shores and timbered covered islands attracts others besides sportsmen. A Chataqua is maintained for the entertainment and instruction of visitors as well as the inhabitants of the county.

The area of the county is 536.31 square miles, or 343,234.75 acres of which 316,497.42 acres are land, and 26,737.33 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,043 farms at an average value per acre of \$28.32.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,474 of which 702 were native born. The foreign population was as follows: Germany, 467; Sweden, 602; Norway, 584; Great Britain and Ireland, 4,628; Denmark, 87; Russia, 15; other countries, 55.

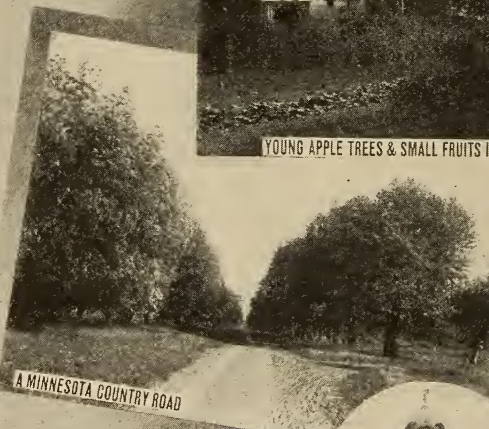
Their occupations being the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 45, with an invested capital of \$141,594.00.



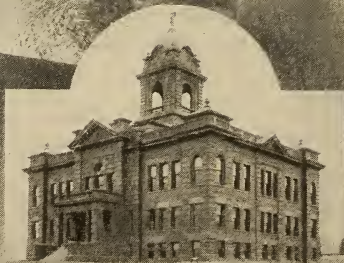
AMOS BENSON'S FARM IN BIG STONE COUNTY MINN.



YOUNG APPLE TREES & SMALL FRUITS IN BELTRAMI COUNTY



A MINNESOTA COUNTRY ROAD



CASS COUNTY COURT HOUSE

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 13.9 bu.; oats, 31.3 bu.; corn, 24.28 bu.; barley, 24.9 bu.; rye, 13.33 bu.; flax, 10.59 bu.; buckwheat, 15. bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.69 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes average 90.9 bu.; onions, 129.5 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$35.90 per acre.

In addition to the above dairying, live stock and fruit raising are quite extensively carried on. In 1906 the county had 3 creameries with an output of 182,945 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,127, average value per head, \$54.97; cattle, 11,707, average value per head, \$17.97; sheep, 8,415, average value per head, \$3.48; swine, 8,302, average value per head, \$4.37.

The county has 9 banks, the deposits of which are \$786,566.79. It has 57 rural schools, 5 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 29 churches with denominations as follows: Congregational, Catholic, Methodist, Swedish, Norwegian and German Lutheran, Evangelical, Baptist and Episcopal Mission.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Great Northern railroads which traverse all parts of the county.

There is one city and seven villages within the borders of the county, viz.: Ortonville, population, 1,612; Graceville, 1,032; Beardsley, 441; Clinton, 400; Odessa, 250; Barry, 180; Carroll, 120; and Johnson, 224. It has also 5 newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$3,649,100. and in personal \$802,074.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$20 per acre and upwards according to improvements and proximity to markets.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

This county was organized in 1853, with the county seat at Mankato, and is 86 miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis, 130 miles to the Wisconsin line, 130 miles to the Dakota line and 60 miles to the Iowa line, this being practically the exact center of southern Minnesota.

Four lines of railway operate here. Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha, Northwestern, Chicago Great Western and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The soil is the happy varieties of the pure black loam, clay and sandy mixtures, which insures production and guarantees long life without artificial enrichment. Within its borders are the Minnesota, Blue Earth, Le Sueur, Watonwan, Little and Pig Cobb rivers. Fifteen large fishing lakes and numerous small ones, nearly all of which are surrounded by timber making them attractive and useful.

The upper part of the county was once heavily timbered, most of which has been cut, but here and there are virgin timbered tracts which are delightful to view and very valuable.

The county contains about 750 square miles of desirable agricultural lands, lower or south part prairie. The Minneopa State Park, situated five miles from Mankato, is one of the most beautiful spots under the sun. Within this park is a fall almost the equal of Minnehaha, heavy timber of a dozen varieties, rocks similar to and surely a garden of the Gods, also a ravine caring for Minneopa creek, 150 feet deep.

No very large farming is carried on as the county is cut up into those of 40 to 320 acres, thus enabling the population to maintain its count, being about 33,000.

Rural delivery routes now reach practically all parts of the county, while telephone service is general and it is an exception where a farmer cannot avail himself of the opportunity to install one.

The population is made up of many nationalities, Germans predominating, then Scandinavian and Welsh.

The cereal crop and average bushels per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 13.9 bu.; oats, 40.05 bu.; corn, 38.39 bu.; barley, 31.11 bu.; rye, 20.18 bu.; flax, 11.63 bu.; buckwheat, 11.44 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 2.04 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 96.5 bushels per acre: onions, 176.7, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$46.67 per acre. In addition to the above, dairying, poultry, live stock and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 20 creameries with an output of 1,765,576 lbs. of butter; also, 3 cheese factories with an output of 269,701 lbs. of cheese. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 13,919, average value per head, \$55.46; cattle, 38,637, average value per head, \$19.10; sheep, 13,310, average value per head, \$2.70; swine, 26,494, average value per head, \$4.57.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$10,253,893.00 and in personal \$2,376,632.00.

The county has 15 banks with ample capital for every emergency. Churches of nearly all denominations.

Industries varied. Natural cement, brick, tile, flour, knitting mills, stone quarries, employing hundreds of hands throughout the entire year, two breweries, malting plant and many others.

Agricultural land is worth from 40 to 100 dollars per acre, depending upon its location, though no farm is now beyond 12 miles from a railway station and market.

The commercial club of Mankato will attend to all correspondence and the county will welcome all who come here to look with a view to locating.

This particular locality is noted for its mild winter, free from snow, in only three during the past 25 has the snow been sufficient for good

use of sleighs. Nearly all the others have passed without the ground being covered.

Plowing is often done here during the last days of November and part of December.

The average value of land in this county for 1907 was \$63.04 per acre.

BROWN COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at New Ulm. It is situated in the southwestern part of Minnesota, about 60 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Northwestern and Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads, which traverse nearly every part of the county.

The soil is very fertile, being a dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie traversed by the Minnesota, Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood, and Sleepy Eye rivers, which, together with its numerous lakes, form a complete drainage system for the county.

The county contains 616 square miles, or 394,720 acres of which 387,733 are land, and 6,937 are water.

The land surface comprises 2,188 farms with an average value per acre of \$44.07.

Nearly every home in Brown county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones, which, together with its close proximity to the markets of Minneapolis and St. Paul, makes it an ideal place for the agriculturist. There are also eleven newspapers in the county.

The county had a population in 1905 of 20,523 of which 15,033 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 3,374; Sweden, 182; Norway, 724; Great Britain and Ireland, 206; Denmark, 318; Austria, 545; Russia, 26; other countries, 115, their occupations being the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 152, with an invested capital of \$1,838,700. The cities of New Ulm and Sleepy Eye are among the large rural milling manufacturing centres of the state.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre for 1907 was as follows: wheat, 11 bu.; oats, 27 bu.; corn, 30 bu.; barley, 30 bu.; rye, 21 bu.; flax, 9 bu.

The hay crop for 1907 averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

The vegetable crop was as follows: potatoes, 80 bu. per acre; onions, 265.67 bu. per acre, while miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$31.86 per acre.

Other industries of the county are live stock raising and dairying, while fruit, poultry and bees are extensively raised in the county.

During the year 1906 the county had 16 creameries with an output of 1,575,010 lbs. of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 10,400, average value per head, \$59.58; cattle, 24,709, average value per head, \$21.39; sheep, 4,135, average value per head, \$2.62; swine, 13,440, average value per head, \$4.38.

The assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$6,739,811; and in personal property, \$1,497,569.

The county has 13 banks, deposits of which are \$3,000,000. It has 83 rural schools, 2 graded schools, 3 high schools, 2 private schools, and 35 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, German Lutheran, Swedish Lutheran, Norwegian Lutheran, Danish Lutheran, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Synod of North America, Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist-Episcopal and Universalist.

There are two cities and three villages in the county, viz.: New Ulm, city, population, 5,720; Sleepy Eye, city, 2,312; Springfield, village, 1,546; Hanska, 319; Comfrey, 299.

Land can be purchased in this county at from \$35 to \$60 per acre.

CARLTON COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Carlton. It is situated in the eastern part of the state, and is about 25 miles from the city of Duluth, and 125 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, all of which afford good markets for products grown and manufactured in the county. It is connected with the above named cities by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Duluth, Missabe & Northern railroads, which traverse almost every section of the county.

Carlton county presents a vast variety of soil, some portions being rough and rocky, while in other parts we find large tracts of level land, and here the soil is very rich and productive, yielding splendid crops of anything that can be raised in Minnesota. By far the largest portion of this county is of the latter variety, and the best judges of land in the state predict that Carlton county will prove to be one of the finest agricultural counties in the state.

Like nearly all of the counties in northern Minnesota, Carlton county is a timbered section, and except where we find natural meadows, or an occasional rocky hill, the whole surface is covered with a dense growth of timber of a mixed variety, such as oak, elm, basswood, popple, maple, ash, birch, fir, cedar, tamarac and pine, all being in evidence, and nearly all are found to be of excellent quality.

The Cloquet, Bemidji, Knife and Fork rivers with their tributaries, together with the numerous lakes, which are dotted here and there, form the drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 867.19 square miles, or 555,000 acres, of which 548,942.09 acres are land, and 6,057.91 acres are water.

The land surface comprises 1157 farms at an average value per acre of \$18.20.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones. It also has four newspapers.

The county had a population in 1905 of 15,654, of which 3,108 are native born; 5,748 Minnesota born; Germany, 353; Sweden, 1,743; Norway, 907; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,227; Denmark, 56; Poland, 226; Finland, 1,759; other countries, 110. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, and lumbering, together with the manufacturing industries of which the county has 21 with an invested capital of \$5,890,-086.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, are as follows: wheat, 15.4 bu.; oats, 27.9 bu.; corn, 30.41 bu.; barley, 18.27 bu.; rye, 17.41 bu.; buckwheat, 17.5 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1½ tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 99.55 bushels; onions, 179 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$70.10.

In addition to the above, live stock raising and dairying are carried on.

In 1906 the county had two creameries, the output of which was 90,310 lbs. of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 2,960, average value per head, \$62.89; cattle, 7,351, average value per head, \$22.73; sheep, 1,405, average value per head, \$2.70; swine, 1,206, average value per head, \$5.06.

The county has four banks the deposits of which are \$822,675. It has 45 rural schools, 11 graded schools, 1 high school, and 25 churches, the denominations of which are: Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist-Episcopal, Congregational and Baptist.

The county has one city and six villages, viz.: Cloquet city, population, 6,117; Scanlon village, 1,122; Carlton, 612; Moose Lake, 481; Thomson, 456; Barnum, 306; Cromwell, 175.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$3,214,021 and in personal \$2,091,915.

On January 1st, 1909, there were 6,968 acres of school lands unsold; also, 2,600 acres government land subject to homestead entry.

Land can be bought in this county at from \$5 to \$30 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

CARVER COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Chaska. It is situated in the south central part of the state, about 40 miles from the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a deep, fertile, black loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating, drained by numerous lakes, creeks, and the Minnesota river.

The area of the county is 376.5 square miles, or 240,959.58 acres, of which 226,652.28 acres are land, and 14,307.3 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,430 farms at an average value per acre of \$46.80. Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery and local and long distance telephones.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 19.4 bu.; oats, 45.41 bu.; corn, 43.91 bu.; barley, 33.83 bu.; rye, 26.05 bu.; flax, 11.8 bu. The hay crop averaged 1.9 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 106.39 bu.; onions, 144 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$42.77 per acre.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1904 the county had 23 creameries, with an output of 2,267,093 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,707, average value per head, \$63.25; sheep, 3,725, average value per head, \$3.46; cattle, 31,294, average value per head, \$20.33; swine, 10,892, average value per head, \$5.31.

The population of the county in 1905 was 17,713, of which 13,612 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,736; Sweden, 823; Norway, 58; Great Britain and Ireland, 148; Russia, 61; France, 16; other countries, 261. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 98 with an invested capital of \$381,856. The county has 9 banks, the deposits of which are \$884,000. It has 75 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 4 high schools, and 44 churches divided as follows: Catholic, 10; Lutheran, 15; Reformed Lutheran, 7; Moravian, 3; Methodist, 6; Swedish Mission, 3. It also has 7 newspapers.

The county has one city and nine villages, viz.: Chaska city, population, 2,085; Carver, 620; Chanassen, 168; Cologne, 353; Hamburg, 160; Mayer, 136; Norwood, 542; Waconia, 809; Watertown, 468, and Young America, 360.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$4,416,260 and in personal \$1,099,988.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$30 an acre and upwards according to improvements and proximity to markets.

CASS COUNTY.

This county was organized September 1, 1851. The county seat is situated at Walker. The county is centrally located in the northern part of the state, being part of the "Big Woods district."

The soil varies from a black loam with a clay subsoil, to a sandy loam, mixed with clay, but everywhere there is a thick top soil of vegetable mold.

The general surface of the county is level, the greater portion being covered with native timber, such as pine, poplar, birch, tamarac, ash,

spruce, cedar, maple and oak. The timber, when cut off, not only clears the surface but furnishes the settler revenue which more than pays for the land.

The area of the county is 1,510,400 acres, of which 229,760 acres are water. The land surface contains 1,797 farms.

It is doubtful if there is another locality in the state which will grow such a diversity of crops. The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 13.34 bu.; oats, 23.63 bu.; corn, 24.38 bu.; barley, 21.1 bu.; rye, 11.79 bu.; buckwheat, 12.66 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 2.09 tons per acre, and in vegetables potatoes averaged 98.48 bu.; onions, 230.9 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$59.84 per acre. Fruits of all kinds grow in abundance.

In addition to the above, dairying and stock raising are carried on extensively. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 2,811, average value per head, \$61.91; cattle, 7,783, average value per head, \$20.69; sheep, 3,580, average value per head, \$2.97; swine, 1,884, average value per head, \$5.16.

The population of the county in 1905 was 11,012, of which 7,447 were native born. The foreign population being as follows: Germany, 244; Sweden, 508; Norway, 536; Great Britain and Ireland, 535; Denmark, 65; Finland, 124; other countries, 65. Their occupations being the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 21, with an invested capital of \$2,599,174.00.

The county is well supplied with rural free deliveries and telephone systems. It has 4 banks, the deposits of which are \$175,964.09. It has 100 rural schools, 3 graded schools, 1 high school and 14 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist, Congregational and Episcopal. It also has 7 newspapers.,

Here seems to be the opportunity for the man of little means to secure a farm of rich land on reasonable terms, and in a section where transformation is constantly going on, where conditions of the soil and climate are in harmony with the warm skies and temperate winds.

The lumber industries furnish work in the woods during the winter season for farmers and their teams, cutting and hauling logs, poles, posts, piling, ties, etc.

The demand for cord wood largely exceeds the supply and farmers realize the best prices for this product.

The county has eight villages within its borders, viz.: Backus, population, 99; Cass Lake, 1,062; Hackensack, 94; Pillager, 250; Pine River, 254; Walker, 652; Gull River, 179; and Bena, 112.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$3,554,818 and in personal \$628,690.00.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 48,144 acres of school

lands unsold, also 262,160 acres of government land subject to homestead entry.

The average value of land in this county is \$7.38 per acre.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$7.00 per acre and upwards according to improvements and location to markets, etc.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1862, with the county seat at Chippewa city, which was later moved to Montevideo, its present county seat.

The county is situated about 110 miles west of the Twin Cities being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads which afford ample transportation facilities for the county.

The surface, like all the upper valley of Minnesota, is a beautiful undulating prairie. The soil is a dark loam, very rich and deep along the river bottoms, but becoming a little sandy as you recede.

The county is well drained and watered by the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers with their tributaries. The area of the county is 594.21 square miles, or 380,297.16 acres of which 370,269.93 acres are land, and 10,027.23 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,632 farms at an average value per acre of \$32.18.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics were as follows: wheat, 13.6 bu.; oats, 36.98 bu.; corn, 26.16 bu.; barley, 29.66 bu.; rye 20 bu.; flax, 9.52 bu.; buckwheat, 26 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.72 tons per acre. In vegetables, potatoes averaged 103.11 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$48.45.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 6 creameries, with an output of 285,102 lbs. of butter. The live stock for the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 8,912, average value per head, \$54.80; cattle, 18,671, average value per head, \$15.82; sheep, 2,705, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 14,474, average value per head, \$4.94. The county has 5 banks, the deposits of which are \$839,247.72. It has 80 rural schools, 5 graded schools, one high school, and 37 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, German, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Lutheran, Adventists and Christian Science. It also has 6 newspapers.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county for 1905 was 13,356 of which 9,745 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 794; Sweden, 582; Norway, 1,766; Great Britain and Ireland, 191; Denmark, 110; other countries, 168. Their occupations are the various

agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 58 with an invested capital of \$183,719.

The county has two cities and four villages, viz.: Granite Falls (part of), population, 306; Montevideo, 2,595; Clara City, village, 564; Maynard, 445; Milan, 488; Watson, 201.

The total assessed valuation of the county in real property for 1908 was \$4,343,721 and in personal \$926,779.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$20 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and location to markets.

CHISAGO COUNTY.

This county was organized September 1, 1851, with the county seat at Chisago City which was afterwards changed to Center City, the present county seat.

The county is situated in the eastern part of the state, about thirty miles northeast of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is separated from Wisconsin by the St. Croix river which forms the boundary line of the county for a distance of 50 miles, and affords sufficient drainage for the county.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam, resting on a clay sub-soil. The surface was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, which has been cleared and transformed into rich, agricultural lands.

The area of the county is 451.66 square miles, or 289,062.5 acres, of which 269,451.12 acres are land, and 19,611.38 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,194 farms, at an average value per acre of \$25.89.

The population of the county in 1905 was 14,341, of which 9,332 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 351; Sweden, 4,252; Norway, 139; Great Britain and Ireland, 203; Russia, 26; other countries, 38. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 49, with an invested capital of \$297,116.

This county is noted for its wonderful waterfalls, viz.: St. Croix Falls and Taylor's Falls, which are now harnessed to furnish power to the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 18.25; bu.; oats, 39.21 bu.; corn, 31.1 bu.; barley, 29.8 bu.; rye, 13.9 bu.; flax, 15 bu.; buckwheat, 13.75 bu. The hay crop averaged 2.11 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 110.56 bushels, onions, 238.12 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$37.30.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively. In 1906 the county had 12 creameries, the output of which was 1,475,416 lbs. of butter. It also had one cheese factory with an output of 19,030 lbs. of cheese.

Live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 5,929, average value per head, \$60.30; cattle, 26,553, average value per head,

\$20.84; sheep, 2,910, average value per head, \$2.72; swine, 4,868, average value per head, \$3.73.

The county has five banks, the deposits of which are \$594,456.97. It has 54 rural schools, 10 graded schools, 1 high school, and 19 churches, as follows: Lutheran, 8; Methodist, 4; Catholic, 2; Free Mission, 5.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, local and long distance telephones are within reach of all, while the Northern Pacific railroad and its branches traverse all parts of the county. These facilities, together with the excellent water-power for which the county is noted, make it an ideal place for the manufacturer, as well as the agriculturist.

There are, within the borders of the county, eight villages, viz.: Chisago City, population, 253; Center City, 237; Harris, 767; Lindstrom, 562; North Branch, 642; Rush City, 1,041; Taylor's Falls, 508; Wyoming, 208.

On January 1, 1907, there were, in this county, 280 acres of state school lands unsold.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$3,923,788, of which \$915,876 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$20 per acre and upwards according to improvements and proximity to markets.

CLAY COUNTY.

This county was organized March 8, 1862, with the county seat at Moorhead. It is situated in the western part of the state, being separated from North Dakota by the Red River of the North.

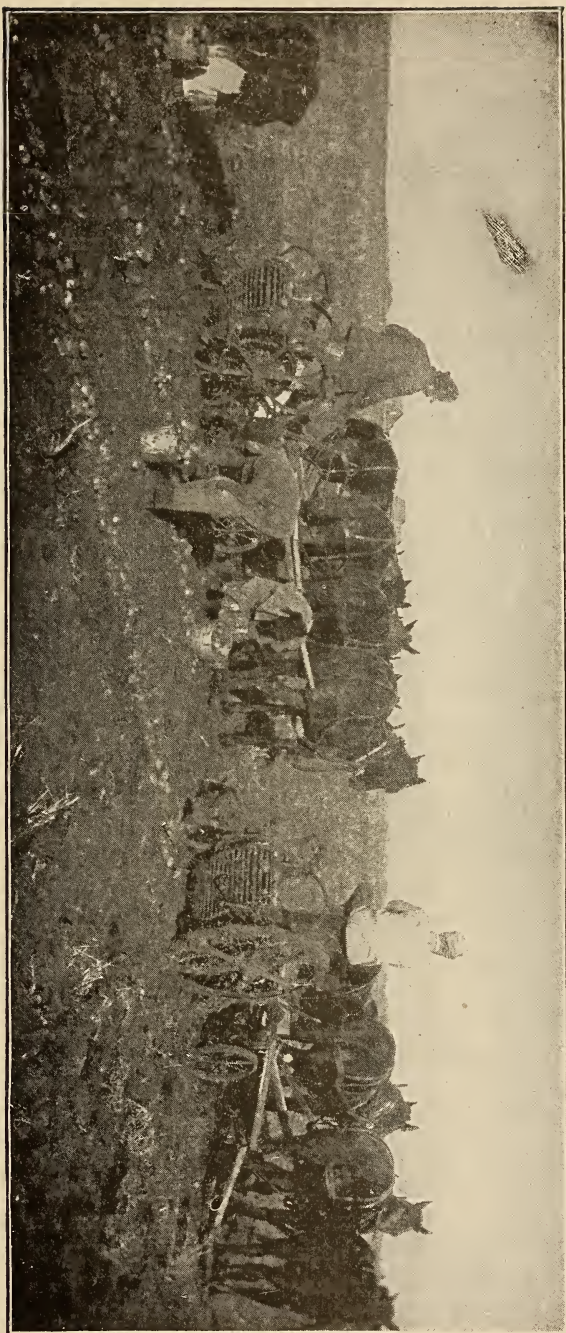
The soil is a rich, black loam, with a clay sub-soil. The surface is prairie, with a universal slope towards the Red river, in which direction all streams trend, forming a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 1,067.37 square miles, or 683,108.82 acres, of which 668,124.66 acres are land, and 14,984.16 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,884 farms at an average value per acre of \$27.78.

The cereal crop, and the average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 14.45 bu.; oats, 28.26 bu.; corn, 28.94 bu.; barley, 25.66 bu.; rye, 15.6 bu.; flax, 9.51 bu.; buckwheat, 8.88 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.35 tons per acre, in vegetables, potatoes averaged 101.81 bu.; onions, 362.89 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$70.06.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 3 creameries the output of which was 193,224 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 12,790, average value per head, \$61.41; cattle, 21,171, average value per head, \$19.39; sheep, 5,150, average value per head, \$2.67; swine 1,884, average value per head, \$5.23.

The population of the county in 1905 was 19,457 of which 13,493 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany,



Harvesting a Potato Crop in Clay County, Minnesota.

738; Sweden, 1,182; Norway, 2,968; Great Britain and Ireland, 771; Denmark, 130; Russia, 56; other countries, 114. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 70, with an invested capital of \$271,121.00.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery and local and long distance telephones.

The county has 12 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,243,337.35. It has 121 rural schools, 4 graded schools, 3 high schools, 4 private schools and 46 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist. It also has 8 newspapers. It has 2 cities and 8 villages, viz: Moorhead, population, 4,794; Barnesville, 1,566; Hawley, 724; Glyndon, 232; Hitterdahl, 146; Georgetown, 184; Felton, 150; Sabin, 172; Ulen, 420; Winnipeg Junction, 180.

The county is well supplied with railroads, having the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which traverse all parts of the county.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$8,881,896, of which \$1,554,506 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$20.00 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and location to markets.

CLEARWATER COUNTY.

This county was organized December 20, 1902, with the county seat at Bagley, and is located in the north central part of the state.

The surface of the county is level, the greater portion being covered with native timber, such as pine, poplar, birch, tamarac, ash, spruce, cedar, maple and oak, a large part of which is still standing.

The soil varies from a black loam with a clay subsoil, to a sandy loam, mixed with clay, but everywhere there is a thick top soil of vegetable mold.

For crop statistics of this county, see Beltrami county, as this county was part of Beltrami at the time last statistics were taken.

The county is well drained by the Mississippi, Red Lake, Clearwater and Wild Rice rivers, the above named rivers finding their sources within the borders of the county.

In this county is the largest part of the Itasca State Park in which is located the beautiful Lake Itasca, the headwaters of the Mississippi river. The altitude of the park is 1,466 feet above sea level.

The area of the county is 1,044.83 square miles, or 668,513.7 acres, of which 650,621.93 acres are land, and 17,891.77 acres are water. The average value of land in this county for 1907 was \$11.22 per acre. In 1908 the county had 1,017 farms.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 1,805, average value per head, \$55.02; cattle, 8,052, average value per head, \$19.31; sheep, 3,180, average value per head, \$2.40; swine, 892, average value per head, \$5.45. In 1906 the county had 5 creameries with an output of 80,000 lbs. of butter.

The population of the county in 1905 was 6,239, of which 4,114 were native born. The foreign population being as follows: Germany, 46; Sweden, 530; Norway, 1,409; Great Britain and Ireland, 122; other countries, 18. Their occupations being the various agricultural pursuits, lumbering, and manufacturing industries.

The county has 3 banks, the deposits of which are \$163,000.00. It has 54 rural schools, 2 graded schools, and 23 churches, with denominations as follows: Presbyterian, Catholic, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist.

The county has 3 villages within its borders, viz.: Bagley, population, 602; Mallard, 112 and Shevlin, 158.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1906 was \$2,057,959, of which \$274,287.00 was personal.

This county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, telephones and transportation facilities. It also has 5 newspapers.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 4,823 acres of state school land unsold, also 3,700 acres of government land subject to homestead entry.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$7.00 per acre and upwards according to improvements and location to markets, etc.

COOK COUNTY.

This county was organized March 9, 1874, with the county seat at Grand Marais, and is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the state and forms a triangle, being separated from the Dominion of Canada on the north by the Rainy river and a chain of lakes, while Lake Superior forms the southern boundary, and Lake county the west.

This county is just in its infancy. The soil that has been cultivated is found to be a rich, dark loam, with a clay sub-soil. The surface is rolling and very largely covered with native timber of pine and hardwood. The county is traversed by the Brule, Poplar, Cross rivers, and several other small streams. These, together with its hundreds of lakes, form the drainage system of the county.

The county contains 1,680.4 square miles, or 1,075,455 acres of which 900,378.49 acres are land, and 175,076.51 acres are water.

The county contains 178 farms. On January 1st, 1909, there were 69,892 acres of school lands unsold; also, 75,000 acres of government land subject to homestead entry. The average value of land is \$5.89 per acre.

This county is not supplied with rural free delivery, or telephone system. As to markets, there is no county in the state so blest, because there are so few people tilling the soil that they cannot commence to raise enough products to supply the home consumption. There is one newspaper in the county.

The population of the county in 1905 was 1,462 of which 508 were native born, the foreign population being, Sweden, 153; Norway, 154; Great Britain and Ireland, 195; Finland, 67; Austria, 16; other coun-

tries, 5. Their occupations being chiefly lumbering, while tilling the soil is making active strides in all parts of the county.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was: horses, 182, average value per head, \$69; cattle, 330, average value per head, \$18.90; sheep, 15, average value per head, \$5.00; swine, 64, average value per head, \$6.03.

The county has one bank with deposits of \$150,000.

It has 11 rural schools, 2 graded schools, and 4 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, 1; and Lutheran, 3.

The county has one village, viz.: Grand Marais, the county seat, population, 248.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$2,316,208, of which \$66,484 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$2.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

COTTONWOOD COUNTY.

Cottonwood county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Windom, and is one of the second tier of counties north of the Iowa line, and the third county from the line of South Dakota. The county has a length of five townships, and a width, from north to south of four; except that, on the northeast corner, two of the townships that would be included in this county if it were a complete rectangle, belong to Brown county.

This leaves the county eighteen townships, each six miles square, an area of 650.39 square miles, or 416,250 acres, of which some 8,000 acres are covered by water. The county has 1,669 farms. The villages of the county are as follows: Windom, Mountain Lake and Bingham Lake on the main line of the Omaha railroad and Delft, Jeffers, Storden and Westbrook on a branch of the above named road, beginning at Bingham Lake and running up through the center of the county.

Windom, the county seat, is situated in Great Bend township and on the Des Moines river.

Cottonwood county has numerous lakes within its borders, the principal ones being Bingham Lake, one mile long, Bean, Augusta, Three, Swan, Clear, Cottonwood, Wolf, Summit, Glen, Double, Talcot, Oaks, Long and Willow or Fish lakes, ranging from one-third to over one mile long, and some more scattered over the county. The surface of the county is made up of a beautiful rolling prairie, diversified by the lakes and numerous streams; while healthy groves, which have been set out by thrifty settlers, enhance the beauty of this fertile agricultural county, attract moisture, and serve as effective wind-breaks during the winter season. The soil of Cottonwood county is composed of a drift deposit, a rich, dark colored loam, nearly free from sand or gravel, and varies in depth from two to eight feet. The soil is underlaid with a subsoil of porous clay, slightly mixed with gravel, and is calculated to withstand extreme drouth or excessive rainfall, especially in the former case, the subsoil absorbing and retaining moisture, which is supplied by vegetation, by capillary action, producing good crops in seasons of insufficient rainfall.

The soil of this county may be said to be adapted to almost every branch of agricultural industry, including the raising of wheat, oats, barley, corn, flax, fruits and vegetables, while the abundance of rich grasses makes this county one of the best stock raising and dairying sections of the northwest. The average value of land in this county for 1907 was \$33.10 per acre.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 12.53 bu.; oats, 33.78 bu.; corn, 28.53 bu.; barley, 27.09 bu.; rye, 15.81 bu.; flax, 10.36 bu.; buckwheat, 11.36 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.53 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 86.97 bushels; onions, 262 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$49.02.

In 1906 the county had 8 creameries with an output of 455,565 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,883, average value per head, \$54.83; cattle, 31,164, average value per head, \$18.12; sheep, 16,870, average value per head, \$3.55; swine, 20,276, average value per head, \$5.59.

The population of the county in 1905 was 12,576 of which 9,268 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 734; Sweden, 219; Norway, 900; Great Britain and Ireland, 141; Denmark, 213; Austria, 115; Russia, 939; other countries, 47. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 25, with an invested capital of \$143,835.

The county has 10 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,442,907.27. It has 74 rural schools, 5 graded schools, 1 high school and 36 churches, with denominations as follows: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Episcopal, Free Mission, Mennonite, and Danish Baptist. It also has 5 newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1906 was \$6,657,604, of which \$1,083,085 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$35.00 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and location to markets.

CROW WING COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Crow Wing which was later moved to Brainerd, the present county seat. The county is centrally situated in the northern part of the state.

The land surface throughout the county is rolling, being originally covered with a dense growth of timber, such as: pine, poplar, birch, tamarac, ash, spruce, cedar, maple and oak, a large part of which is still uncut.

The soil in the highlands is a sandy loam and in some places, an admixture of sand and clay. The subsoil is clay and sand. The soil in the lowlands is black muck, vegetable mould, and, in some places peat with sand or clay subsoil.

The area of the county is 951.5 square miles, or 608,958 acres, of which 527,387.51 acres are land, and 81,570.49 acres are water.

The land surface contains 1,462 farms.

The average value of land in this county for 1907 was \$22.04 per acre.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 15.99 bu.; oats, 23.99 bu.; corn, 27.72 bu.; barley, 16.4 bu.; rye, 12.09 bu.; buckwheat, 11.14 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.74 tons per acre. In vegetables, potatoes averaged 124.68 bu.; onions, 170.73 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$48.78 per acre.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 2 creameries, the output of which was 106,638 lbs. of butter. It also had 1 cheese factory with an output of 7,200 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 3,455, average value per head, \$65.22; cattle, 9,951, average value per head, \$22.94; sheep, 2,655, average value per head, \$3.71; swine, 1,952, average value per head, \$6.66.

The county has 4 banks, the deposit of which are \$992,673.97. It has 92 rural schools, 2 graded schools, 1 high school, and 40 churches, with denominations as follows: English and Swedish Baptist; English and Swedish Methodist; Presbyterian; Congregational; Catholic; Episcopal; German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Finnish Lutheran; Advent; Christian Science; German Evangelical and Salvation Army. It also has 4 newspapers.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 16,731 of which 12,638 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 724; Sweden, 1,092; Norway, 675; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,003; Denmark, 184; Finland, 179; France, 22; other countries, 114. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 63 with an invested capital of \$2,034,144.00.

The county has 1 city and 6 villages, viz.: Brainerd, population, 8,133; Cross Lake, 100; Jenkins, 87; Pequot, 217; Fort Ripley, 111; Deerwood, 114; and Crow Wing, 100.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having the Northern Pacific, Minnesota International and the Northern Mississippi railroads, which traverse all parts of the county.

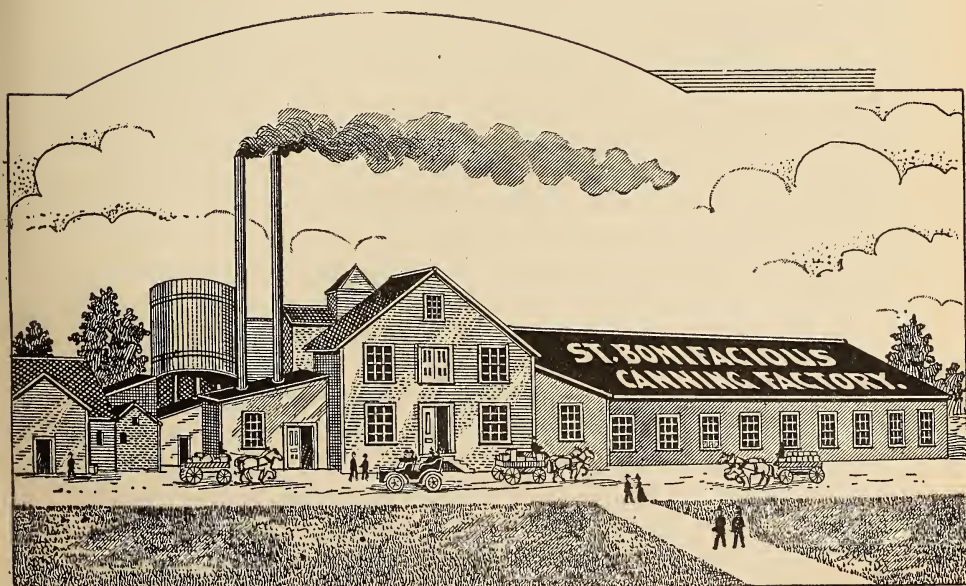
The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$5,936,662 of which \$796,340.00 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 16,797 acres of school lands unsold, also 1,080 acres of government land subject to homestead entry.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$8.00 to \$30.00 per acre, according to improvements and location to markets.



Barn and Herd of Ole Carlson and Sons, Erskine, Minnesota.



Canning Factory, St. Bonifacius.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

This county was organized October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Kaposia, which was later changed to Hastings, the present county seat.

Dakota county is situated on the west side of the Mississippi river, just south of St. Paul. This county is regarded as one of the best agricultural counties in the state. The surface is level and rolling prairie, with timber along the rivers.

The soil is a dark loam, and a sandy loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The county is well watered by lakes and rivers, prominent among which are the Minnesota river, which forms the northwestern boundary, and the Mississippi river which forms the northeastern boundary of the county.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having four railroads, viz: Omaha, Milwaukee, Rock Island and Northwestern, which traverse all parts of the county.

The area of the county is 611.32 square miles, or 391,242.57 acres, of which 387,753.96 acres are land, and 3,488.61 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,930 farms at an average value per acre of \$39.07.

The population of the county in 1905 was 23,471, of which 17,695 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,699; Sweden, 667; Norway, 373; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,123; Denmark, 246; Poland, 103; Austria, 83; France, 24; other countries, 152. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 106, with an invested capital of \$1,378,695.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, for the county, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16.22 bu.; oats, 33.68 bu.; corn, 33.61 bu.; barley, 28.76 bu.; rye, 14.29 bu.; flax, 12.04 bu.; buckwheat, 11.47 bu. The hay crop averaged 1.5 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 96.07 bushels, onions, 317.37 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$54.23.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 5 creameries, with an output of 357,822 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,224, average value per head, \$64.09; cattle, 21,375, average value per head, \$17.02; sheep, 12,850, average value per head, \$2.58; swine, 11,330, average value per head, \$5.39.

The county has six banks, the deposits of which are \$1,723,680.06. It has 111 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 3 high schools, 3 private schools, and 20 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Swedish, Norwegian and English Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal. It also has five newspapers.

Nearly every farm house in the county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

There are, within the borders of this county, three cities and nine villages, viz: Hastings, population, 3,810; South St. Paul,, 3,458; West St. Paul, 2,100; Farmington, village, 867; Hampton, 208; Lakeville, 350; Mendota, 320; Lillydale, 173; New Trier, 131; Randolph, 135; Rosemount, 254; Vermillion, 95.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$9,370,820 of which \$1,789,441 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$25 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

DODGE COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Mantorville, and is located in the second tier of counties north of the Iowa line, and is the third county west of the Mississippi river.

The soil is a rich, black loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface of the county is rolling prairie, drained by the Zumbro river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 438.65 square miles, or 280,738.9 acres, of which 279,956.47 acres are land, and 782.43 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,003 farms at an average value per acre of \$38.88. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long-distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 12,757 of which 10,644 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 522; Sweden, 37; Norway, 802; Great Britain and Ireland, 258; Denmark, 185; Bohemia, 19; other countries, 280. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 37 with an invested capital of \$200,593.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 12.99 bu.; oats, 28.82 bu.; corn, 36.09 bu.; barley, 28.01 bu.; rye, 17.79 bu.; flax, 11.13 bu.; buckwheat, 11.44 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.7 tons per acre. In vegetables, potatoes averaged 100.22 bushels, onions, 324.25 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$52.41.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 5 creameries, the output of which was 591,561 lbs. of butter. It also had 20 cheese factories with an output of 1,192,538 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 8,981, average value per head. \$89.50; cattle, 51,688, average value



MINNESOTA SUMMER HOTEL DOUGLAS COUNTY



ONE OF MINNESOTA'S BEAUTIFUL LAKES



RICHARD'S FARM



EARLY POTATOES. 300 BUSHELS PER ACRE ANOKA COUNTY

per head, \$19.19; sheep, 1,665, average value per head, \$2.48; swine, 14,910, average value per head, \$5.31.

The county has 8 banks, the deposits of which are \$830,888.71. It has 67 rural schools, 13 graded schools, 4 high schools, 1 private school, and 29 churches, divided as follows: Lutheran, 7; Presbyterian, 5; Methodist, 4; Baptist, 4; Episcopal, 3; Congregational, 2; Catholic, 2; Christian, 1; Seven-Day Advents, 1. It also has 8 newspapers.

The county has 7 villages, viz: Claremont, population, 292; Concord, 113; Dodge Center, 935; Hayfield, 516; Kasson, 1,049; Mantorville, 484; West Concord, 616.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$6,320,307, of which \$1,212,348 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$30 an acre and upwards, according to location and improvements.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

This county was organized March 8, 1858, with the county seat at Alexandria. It is situated in the east central part of Minnesota, about 150 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Soo Railroads which traverse nearly every part of the county.

The soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie, traversed by the Long Prairie and Chippewa rivers and other streams. Those, together with its beautiful lakes, form the drainage system of the county.

The county contains 722.66 square miles, or 462,500.62 acres, of which 401,014.74 acres are land, and 61,485.88 acres are water. The county has 2,650 farms.

Nearly every farm house in this county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones. It has 12 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,285,000. There are also 5 newspapers in the county.

The population of the county in 1905 was 18,780, of which 2,266 were native born, and 11,206 are Minnesota born. The foreign population is as follows: Germany, 890; Sweden, 2,277; Norway, 1,179; Great Britain and Ireland, 257; Denmark, 244; Bohemia, 167; Finland, 178; other countries, 118. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 81, with an invested capital of \$384,200.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 18.17 bu.; oats, 37.26 bu.; corn, 32.74 bu.; barley, 29.52 bu.; rye, 16.48 bu.; flax, 11.68 bu.; buckwheat, 10 bu.

The hay crop averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. In vegetables, potatoes averaged 103.48 bushels; onions, 188.6 bushels, while miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$34.51 per acre.

Other industries of the county are, live stock raising, dairying, fruit raising.

During the year 1906 there were 12 creameries with an output of 672,556 lbs. of butter, also one cheese factory with an output of 73,000 lbs. of cheese.

Live stock of the county for 1908 was: horses, 9,387, average value per head, \$55.80; cattle, 26,975, average value per head, \$19.15; sheep, 5,080, average value per head, \$2.63; swine, 7,858, average value per head, \$4.42.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1906 was \$5,895,253, of which \$1,308,596 was personal property.

The county has 82 rural schools; five graded schools; two high schools; 1 private school, and 45 churches, with denominations as follows: Lutheran, 23; Catholic, 6; Methodist-Episcopal, 4; Episcopal, 1; Free Methodist, 1; Advents, 1; Union, 1; Baptist, 2; Finnish, 1; German Evangelical, 2.

There are seven villages in the county, viz: Alexandria, county seat, population, 3,051; Brandon, 294; Carlos, 122; Evansville, 452; Kensington, 229; Millerville, 117; Osakis (part of) 964.

The average value of land per acre in 1907 was \$28.17.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$15 to \$50 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Blue Earth, and is situated in the center of the southern tier of counties.

It is about 90 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the following railroads: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; and Rock Island, which traverse every township in the county.

The soil is a black loam with a mixture of sand running in depth from two to five feet. The surface is undulating prairie, dotted here and there with small groves of timber, and is well watered throughout the county by the following streams: Blue Earth, Maple and Cobb rivers, with their tributaries. These, together with a number of beautiful lakes for which Minnesota is famous, form a complete drainage system for the county.

The county contains 723.72 square miles, or 463,184.53 acres, of which 454,033.32 acres are land, and 9,151.21 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,352 farms at an average value per acre of \$59.68.

Nearly every farm home in Faribault county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones. There are 11 newspapers in the county.

The county had a population in 1905 of 20,448, of which 16,682 were native born; 1,647 Germany; 163 Sweden; 1,141 Norway; 512, Great Britain and Ireland; 167 Denmark; 46 Russia; 20 France; all other countries, 70. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 85, with an invested capital of \$604,462.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, is as follows: wheat, 12.68 bu.; oats, 30.9 bu.; corn, 37.49 bu.; barley, 26.91 bu.; rye, 11.91 bu.; flax, 9.64 bu.; buckwheat, 12.05 bu.

The hay crop averaged 2 tons per acre, while in vegetables potatoes averaged 84.31 bu., onions, 260 bu., and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$46.22.

This county, like other Minnesota counties, is noted for its live stock and dairying, while fruit, poultry and bees are profitable assets of the county.

During the year 1906 the county had 20 creameries, the output of which was 2,226,610 lbs. of butter.

The live stock for the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 13,896, average value per head, \$54.45; cattle, 42,204, average value per head, \$18.93; sheep, 12,705, average value per head, \$2.61; swine, 28,996, average value per head, \$4.15.

The county has 19 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,740,298.32.

It has 123 rural schools; six graded schools; four high schools; 3 private schools, and 62 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, German Evangelical, German Lutheran, Norwegian Lutheran, Methodist-Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational.

There is one city and ten villages in the county; viz: Blue Earth city, county seat, population, 2,364; Bricelyn village, 335; Delevan, 281; Easton, 328; Elmore, 742; Frost, 126; Keisler, 211; Minnesota Lake, 482; Walters, 82; Winnebago City, 1,553.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$9,681,604, of which \$1,625,421 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$35 to \$100 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

FILLMORE COUNTY.

This county was organized March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Preston. It is situated in the southern tier of counties north of the Iowa line, and is the second county west of the Mississippi river.

The surface is a fine, rolling prairie diversified by numerous rivers and creeks which form a natural drainage system for the county. The soil is much the same as other southern counties of the state, being a rich dark-colored loam, varying from 2 to 4 feet in depth and resting on a clay subsoil.

The area of the county is 867.21 square miles, or 555,014.44 acres, of which 553,101.9 acres are land, and 1,912.54 acres are water.



Peter Miller's Farm Near Rushford, Minnesota.

The land surface is divided into 3,614 farms at an average value per acre of \$41.79.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 15.09 bu.; oats, 34.54 bu.; corn, 40.11 bu.; barley, 26.67 bu.; rye, 16.68 bu.; flax, 11.36 bu.; buckwheat, 13.83 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.79 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 133.23 bushels; onions, 220.3 bushels; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$51.77 per acre.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 11 creameries, the output of which was 1,327,949 lbs. of butter. It also had 3 cheese factories with an output of 91,534 lbs. of cheese. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 15,509, average value per head, \$51.21; cattle, 57,763, average value per head, \$17.48; sheep, 33,670, average value per head, \$2.61; swine, 37,518, average value per head, \$5.95. During the fall of 1907 there were 12,480 barrels of apples shipped from this county.

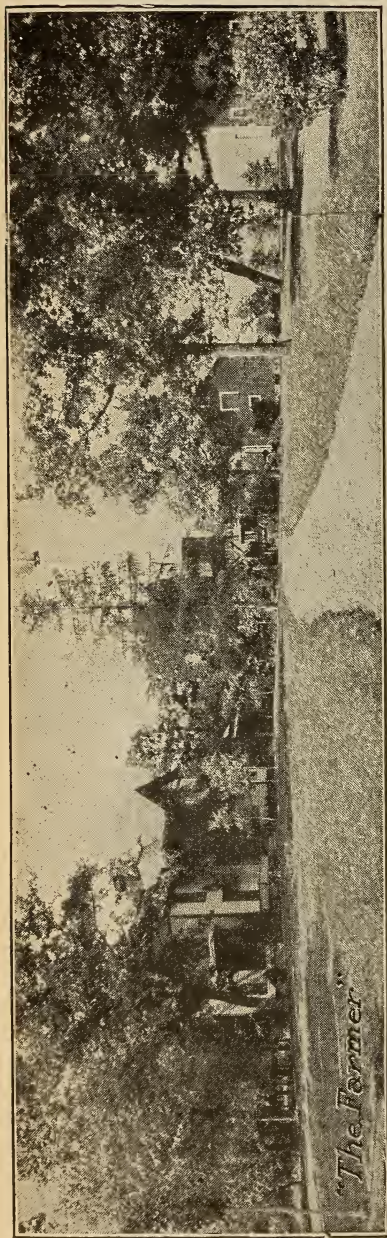
The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, telephones, and transportation facilities, having three railroads which traverse all portions of the county, viz.: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago Great Western and Chicago & Northwestern. It also has 13 newspapers. The population of the county in 1905 was 27,216, of which 22,062 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 807; Sweden, 45; Norway, 3,228; Great Britain and Ireland, 776; Bohemia, 107; other countries, 183. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 192 with an invested capital of \$526,363.

The county has 14 banks, the deposits of which are \$2,124,905.02. It has 178 rural schools, 8 graded schools, 7 high schools, and 74 churches, divided as follows: German Lutheran, 3; Norwegian Lutheran, 25; Methodist-Episcopal, 18; Presbyterian, 7; Congregational, 2; Catholic, 11; Episcopal, 2; Baptist, 2; Brethren (Dunkards), 1; Friends, 2; Free Church, 1.

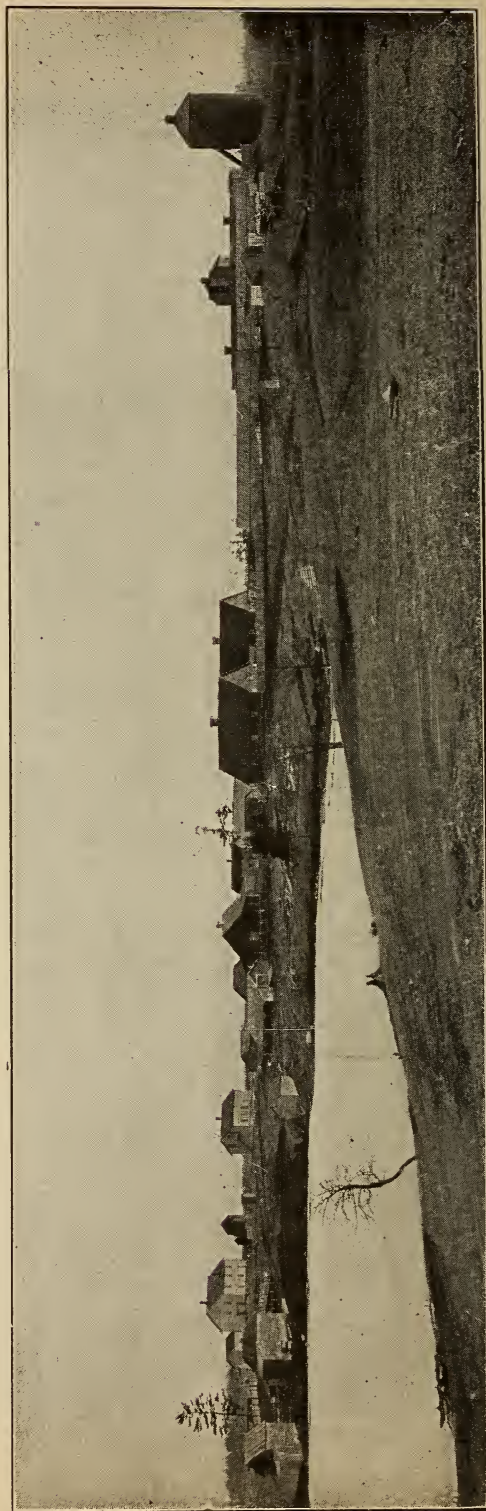
There is one city and twelve villages in the county, viz.: Rushford city, population, 1,133; Canton, 367; Chatfield (part of), 925; Fillmore, 120; Fountain, 364; Harmony, 689; Lanesboro, 1,041; Mabel, 546; Preston, 1,320; Peterson, 280; Spring Valley, 1,573; Whalen, 143; Wykoff, 488.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$10,951,579, of which \$2,259,045 was personal.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$25 per acre, and upwards, according to improvements and nearness to villages and railroads.



Country Home of Clarence Wedge, Freeborn County, Minnesota.



A Kanabec County Farm Scene.

FREEBORN COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Albert Lea, and is located in the extreme southern portion of the state, its southern border joining the northern boundary of the state of Iowa. It is about 100 miles from the Twin Cities, and as the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Milwaukee and Rock Island railways cross and recross it in every direction, transportation facilities are excellent.

The surface of this county is gently rolling, with here and there a grove of oak timber, and some of the finest farms in the state are to be found here. The soil is a rich, black loam, very productive and easily tilled. Many beautiful lakes are found in the county, and it is well watered and perfectly drained by countless rivers and streams, the principal river being the Shell Rock.

Wheat was at one time the principal farm product, but in recent years dairying has taken the lead, this county being the mother of co-operative creameries in Minnesota. In 1906 the county had 27 creameries, the output of which was 2,802,287 lbs. of butter.

Freeborn county has an area of 722.66 square miles, or 462,514.4 cres, of which 449,212.53 acres are land, and 13,271.87 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,985 farms at an average value per acre of \$48.67.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with rural free delivery, and about 300 miles of telegraph and telephone lines are now in operation.

This county has seven newspapers, and 14 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,932,111.11. It has 133 rural schools, 8 graded schools, 2 high schools, 3 private schools, and 56 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist-Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Christian Science.

One city and seven villages are found in Freeborn county, viz.: Albert Lea city, county seat, population, 5,657; Alden, 636; Emmons, 235; Freeborn, 112; Geneva, 150; Glenville, 351; Hartland, 299; Gordonsville, 128.

Freeborn county had a population in 1905 of 22,435, of which 16,856 were native born; 616 born in Germany; 290 in Sweden; 2,265 in Norway; 345 in Great Britain and Ireland; 1,758 in Denmark; 224 in Bohemia; 46 in Russia; other countries, 35. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 128 with an invested capital of \$662,182.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: Wheat, 14.59 bu.; oats, 30.99 bu.; corn, 39.41 bu.; barley, 26.92 bu.; rye, 15.33 bu.; flax, 9.61 bu.; buckwheat, 16.1 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.92 tons per acre. Of vegetables, potatoes averaged 88.37 bushels; onions, 199.29 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$43.17.

Fruit is grown here quite extensively; during the fall of 1907 apples were shipped to all parts of the country.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: Horses, 12,692, average value per head, \$54.36; cattle, 51,603, average value per head, \$19.81; sheep, 6,310, average value per head, \$2.59; swine, 27,870, average value per head, \$5.37.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$10,805,889, of which \$2,000,145 was personal property.

Much more could be said of this county, as it is one of the most important and highly developed counties in the state. With its thousands of broad acres of fertile lands, its many meadows of tame and wild hay, its carefully guarded forests of oak, its thriving cities and villages, its splendid schools and churches, together with its countless lakes and streams, make it an ideal spot to live.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$40 to \$100 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

This county was organized March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Red Wing, and is situated in the southeastern part of the state, about 40 miles southeast of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, which traverse all portions of the county, affording ample transportation facilities for all sections of the county to the markets of the state.

The soil is principally a strong, rich, dark loam, with a clay subsoil, the exceptions being where the abrading action of water has cut through the clay and limestone, forming valleys, the soil of which is clay and sand; but generally in these valleys the clay and sand are so mixed and combined with other ingredients as to form a perfect soil. There are instances where such soils have been devoted for twenty years to the production of cereal crops, and yet show no signs of poverty.

The surface of the county is principally open land, but much diversified in appearance. The streams of the county, which are numerous, have cut the high table lands into small and beautiful valleys, and yet left enough of the high land to form the principal farm area.

The area of the county is 748.79 square miles, or 502,265.62 acres, of which 489,329.76 acres are land, and 12,936.06 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 3,224 farms at an average value of \$45.96 per acre.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: Wheat, 16.8 bu.; oats, 23.21 bu.; corn, 35.99 bu.; barley, 26.33 bu.; rye, 17.31 bu.; flax, 12.47 bu.; buckwheat, 13.61 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.75 tons per acre. In vegetables potatoes averaged 93.19 bushels per acre; onions, 307.58 bushels, while miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$49.42.

In addition to the above, dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 11 creameries, with an output of 1,420,780 lbs. of butter. It also had 12 cheese factories with an output of 1,331,391 lbs. of cheese. It also has 10 newspapers.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: Horses, 14,377, average value per head, \$81.42; cattle, 49,345, average value per head, \$18.71; sheep, 16,555, average value per head, \$4.33; swine, 15,468, average value per head, \$7.05.

The population of the county in 1905 was 31,628, of which 22,856 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,759; Sweden, 3,013; Norway, 2,898; Great Britain and Ireland, 427; Denmark, 114; Russia, 34; other countries, 86. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 165 with an invested capital of \$3,201,500.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has 15 banks, the deposits of which are \$3,622,297. It has 153 rural schools, 5 graded schools, 5 high schools, 4 private schools, and 40 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic; Norwegian, Swedish and English Evangelical Lutheran; German Methodist; Swedish Baptist; Episcopal; Presbyterian; Congregational; German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran; Christian Science; Methodist; Swedish Methodist; Swedish Mission and Baptist. The county has 2 cities and 5 villages, viz.: Red Wing, population, 8,149; Cannon Falls, 1,460; Denison, 155; Goodhue, 410; Kenyon, 1,252; Pine Island, 760; and Zumbrota, 1,129.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$14,165,548, of which \$3,149,362 was personal property. Land can be purchased in this county at \$30 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and location.

GRANT COUNTY.

This county was organized March 6, 1868, with the county seat at Elbow Lake, and is situated about 150 miles northwest of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The soil is a black loam, with a clay subsoil. The land throughout the county is a gently undulating prairie.

Grant county has within its boundaries a number of small lakes, for which Minnesota is famous, the most important of these things being the Pelican, Pomme De Terre, Elbow Lake, and Barrett lakes. These lakes, with the Pomme De Terre and Mustinka rivers, together with many minor streams, furnish a fine drainage system for the county.

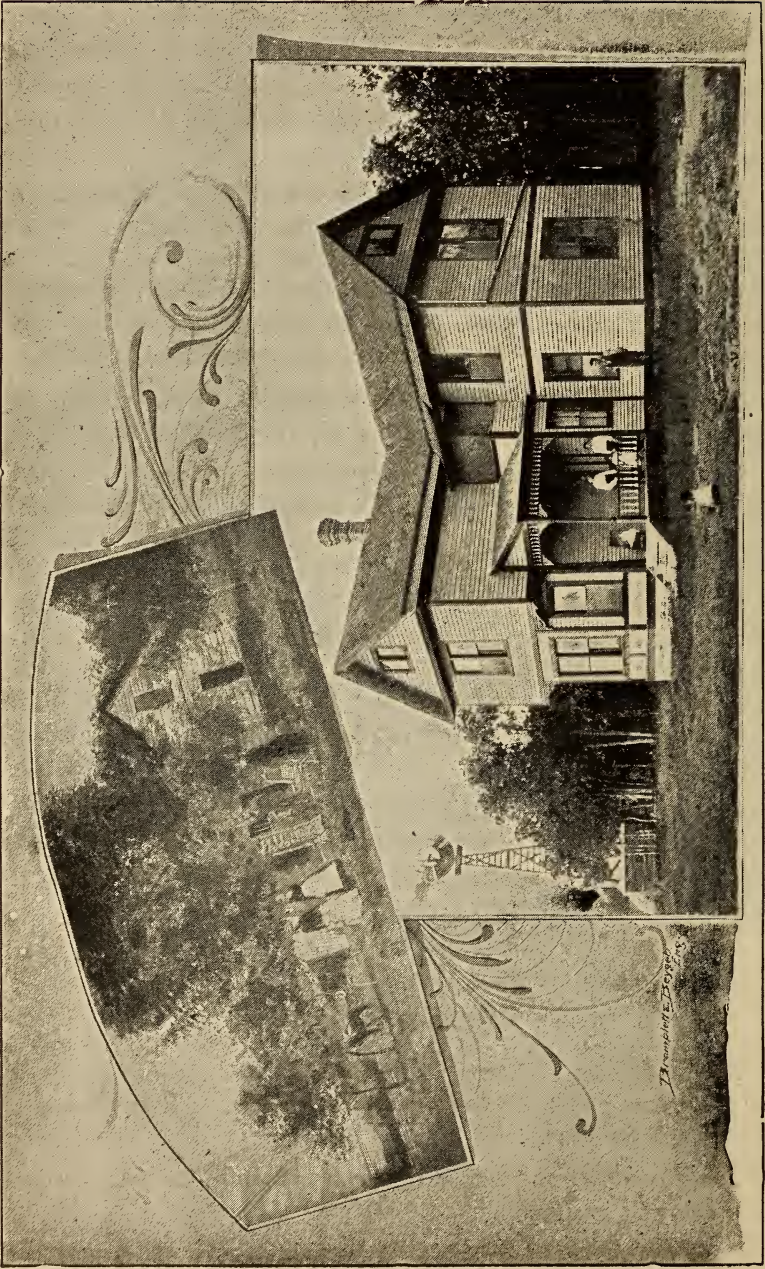


Illustration Showing Original Log Cabin of H. F. Sanford and Present Farm Dwelling House of a Grant County Settler.

The shipping facilities of Grant county are especially favorable, the greatest distance of any farm to a shipping point not exceeding ten miles. The Breckenridge division of the Great Northern crosses the southeast corner; the Evansville & Tintah branch of the same system crosses the county from east to west; the main line of the Great Northern crosses the northeastern corner, while the Soo line diagonally crosses the county from southeast to northwest.

The area of the county is 578.28 square miles, or 370,099.24 acres, of which 348,256.21 acres are land, and 21,843.03 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,142 farms at an average value per acre of \$29.13.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,652, of which 7,072 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 260; Sweden, 702; Norway, 1,428; Great Britain and Ireland, 100; Denmark, 30; other countries, 60. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 26, with an invested capital of \$76,969.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 14.34 bu.; oats, 31.42 bu.; corn, 24.8 bu.; barley, 25.48 bu.; rye, 10.74 bu.; flax, 9.27 bu.; buckwheat, 8.12 bu. The hay crop averaged 1.44 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 69.53 bushels; onions, 147 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$37.25.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are quite extensively carried on in this county. In 1906 the county had 4 creameries, the output of which was 145,241 lbs. of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,453, average value per head, \$55.44; cattle, 17,758, average value per head, \$18.26; sheep, 4,001, average value per head, \$2.61; swine, 6,048, average value per head \$4.02.

The county has ten banks, the deposits of which are \$542,794.37. It has 61 rural schools, 4 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 28 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, English, Swedish, German and Norwegian Lutheran. It also has three newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

There are seven villages in the county, viz.: Ashby, population, 371; Barrett, 285; Elbow Lake, 856; Herman, 649; Hoffman, 290; Norcross, 175; and Wendell, 161.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1906 was \$4,687,545, of which \$901.471 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$25 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

HENNEPIN COUNTY.

This county was organized March 6, 1862, with the county seat at Minneapolis. It is located in the eastern part of the state, being bounded on the north by Wright and Anoka counties, east by Anoka and Ramsey, south by Dakota and Scott; and west by Carver and a portion of Wright counties. It is a large county, embracing an area of 397,739.88 acres of more than average fertility, with sandy stretches along the river, but chiefly a black loam with clay subsoil.

The original surface of the county was about two-thirds timber lands—some portions hilly and broken, abounding with limestone and brick-clay. It is well watered, there being about 75 lakes besides creeks and rivers.

In population this county ranks first in the state, the census of 1905 showing the county to have a population of 292,806, of which 207,325 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 10,987; Sweden, 27,126; Norway, 15,571; Great Britain and Ireland, 15,916; Denmark, 2,369; Bohemia, 834; Poland, 897; Finland, 882; Austria, 2,821; Russia, 3,035; France, 258; other countries, 3,458.

Their occupations are truck farming and gardening, dairying, poultry and fruit raising, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 2,463 with an invested capital of \$66,699,604.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 21,714, average value per head, \$90.13; cattle, 32,155, average value per head, \$24.39; sheep, 4,220, average value per head, \$2.84; swine, 11,384, average value per head, \$5.03.

In 1906 the county had 18 creameries with an output of 6,410,928 lbs. of butter.

Minneapolis, the one city in the county, is the metropolis of the state. It is the nineteenth city in population in the Union. Here are located the famous St. Anthony Falls, whose waterpower turns the machinery in the largest flour mills in the world. The following comparative facts about Minneapolis will give the reader an idea of the prosperity that her citizens enjoy; her population in 1900 was 202,718, and in 1905, 261,974.

Other facts about Minneapolis:		1900.	1907.
Bank Deposits	\$	35,137,724	82,421,489
Bank Clearings		579,994,000	1,145,462,149
Postoffice Receipts		633,205	1,527,154
Manufacturing Capital		50,477,000	(1905) 66,699,604
Manufactured Products		94,407,774	(1905) 121,593,120
Property Valuations		99,492,000	168,038,386
Building Permits		4,490,022	10,006,445
Real Estate Transfers		3,956,553	24,911,962

The county is dotted here and there with thriving villages where the farmer will find a ready market for all his products.

Within this county is the famous Lake Minnetonka with its 100 miles of shore line, dotted here and there with cottages of summer tourists, which afford excellent markets for garden truck raised in the vicinity.

There are 11 villages in the county, viz.: Edina, population, 920; Excelsior, 850; Golden Valley, 737; Hanover (part of), 44; Minnetonka Beach, 197; Osseo, 346; Robbinsdale, 541; St. Louis Park, 1,491; West Minneapolis, 2,530; Deephaven, 285, and Tonka Bay, 280.

Every home in this county is supplied with rural free deliveries, and telephone systems, and schools and churches of all denomination are scattered all over the county.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$193,021,416, of which \$53,740,462 was personal property.

HOUSTON COUNTY.

This county was organized February 23, 1854, with the county seat at Caledonia, and is situated in the extreme southeast corner of the state. It is about 30 miles south of the city of Winona, being connected with that city by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad which, with its network of branches, traverses nearly every part of the county.

The soil is a rich, sandy loam, with a deep clay subsoil. The surface is gently rolling and traversed by the Mississippi, Winnebago and Root rivers with their branches, which form an excellent drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 579.85 square miles, or 371,102.24 acres, of which 263,998.07 acres are land, and 7,104.17 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,243 farms at an average value per acre of \$31.32.

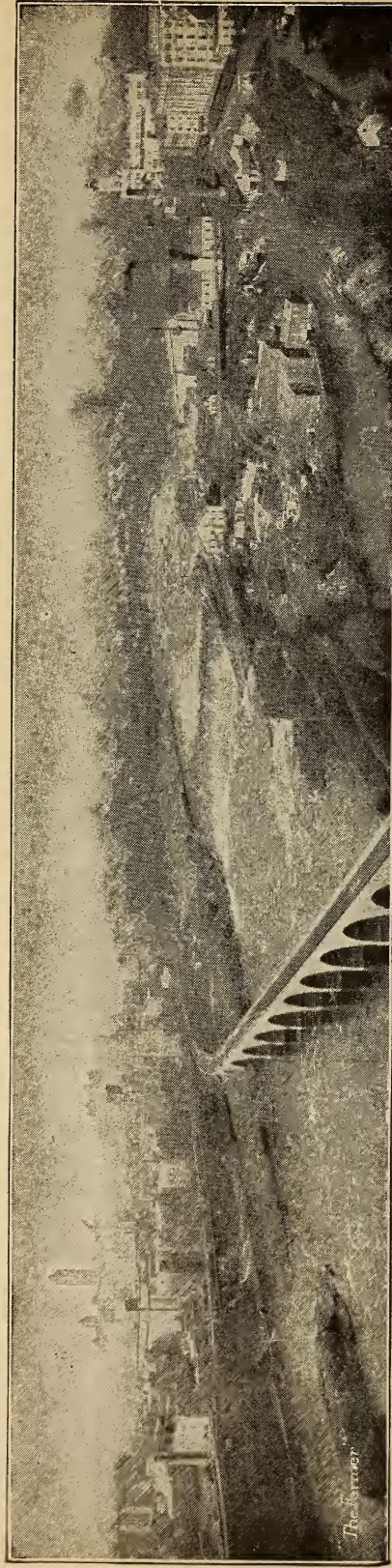
The county is well supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephone, which together with its close proximity to markets, makes this county an ideal place for the agriculturist.

The population of the county in 1905 was 15,092, of which 11,849 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,089; Sweden, 190; Norway, 1,472; Great Britain and Ireland, 379; Denmark, 22; other countries, 82. Their occupations are chiefly agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 75, with an invested capital of \$216,790.

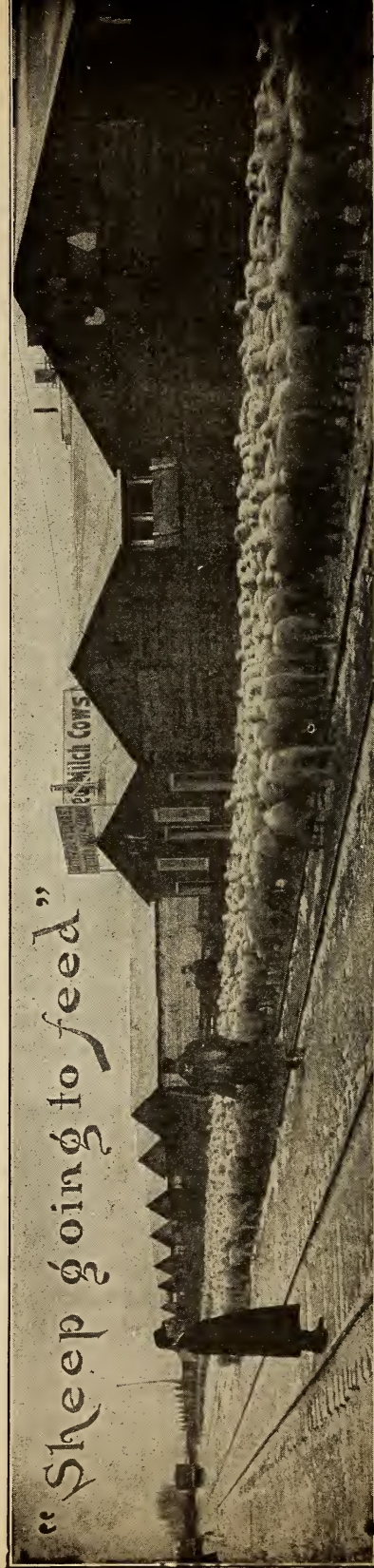
The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics were as follows: wheat, 16.45 bu.; oats, 31.56 bu.; corn, 36.58 bu.; barley, 28.05 bu.; rye, 17.24 bu.; flax, 12.32 bu.; buckwheat, 13.36 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.75 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 130.73 bushels; onions, 111.30 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$43.39 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying, poultry, bees and fruit raising are carried on extensively.



St. Anthony Falls and Flour Mill District, Minneapolis, Minn.



Feeding Sheep at South St. Paul Stock Yards.

In 1906 the county had 12 creameries with an output of 1,148,083 lbs. of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 8,332, average value per head, \$55.33; cattle, 36,701, average value per head, \$17.88; sheep, 11,455, average value per head, \$2.63; swine, 25,600, average value per head, \$4.40.

The county has five banks, the deposits of which are \$576,067.87. It has 101 rural schools, 3 graded schools, 3 high schools, 1 private school. The county is well supplied with churches of all the different denominations. It also has six newspapers.

The county has six villages, viz: Caledonia, county seat, 1,405; Brownsville, 405; Hokah, 522; Houston, 639; LaCrescent, 350; Spring Grove, 327.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$5,380,649, of which \$1,169,828 was personal property.

In this county you can buy land from \$25 to \$50 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

HUBBARD COUNTY.

This county was organized February 26, 1883, with the county seat at Park Rapids, and is situated in the north central part of the state, about 125 miles from the Twin Cities and Duluth.

The surface of the county is varied. In the southern part we find it quite level, but a strip of rough and rolling land runs almost directly east and west through the center, and on the other side which embraces the whole northern end, we find it becomes more level and is quite heavily timbered with such varieties as pine, maple, ash, birch, oak, basswood, tamarac, etc., a large part of which is still standing.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The area of the county is 585.4 square miles, or 374,657.12 acres, of which 334,622.87 acres are land, and 40,045.25 acres are water. The land surface contains 1,612 farms. The average value of land in this county for 1907 was \$10.28 per acre.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 13.23 bu.; oats, 21.15 bu.; corn, 23.63 bu.; barley, 17.15 bu.; rye, 11.25 bu.; buckwheat, 16.61 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.45 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 130.01 bushels; onions, 221 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$46.33.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and small fruit raising are carried on quite extensively. In 1906 the county had 1 creamery with an output of 26,676 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 2,870, average value per head, \$72.12; cattle, 4,453, average value per head, \$18.88; sheep, 2,025, average value per head, \$2.63; swine, 1,714, average value per head, \$6.61. The county is well

supplied with United States rural free deliveries, telephones, and transportation facilities, having two railroads, viz: Great Northern and Minnesota & International, which traverses all parts of the county. It also has 4 newspapers.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,008, of which 7,461 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 333; Sweden, 408; Norway, 391; Great Britain & Ireland, 321; Denmark, 29; Russia, 19; other countries, 46. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, and lumbering, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 33 with an invested capital of \$1,672,-535.

The county has three banks, the deposits of which are \$400,173.61. It has 71 rural schools, 2 graded schools, 1 high school, and 22 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, German-Evangelical, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran.

The county has six villages, viz: Akeley, population, 1,636; Park Rapids, 1,719; Lakeport, 120; Farris, 96; Nary, 87; Nevis, 227.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$3,443,655, of which \$838,746 was personal.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 18,351 acres of state school lands unsold; also, 1,000 acres of Government land subject to homestead entry.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$8.00 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

ISANTI COUNTY.

This county was organized February 15, 1857, with the county seat at Cambridge, and is located about 50 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern railroad.

The soil is a dark loam, and sandy loam, with clay subsoil. The surface is rolling, with frequent groves of timber along the streams. The county is well watered by the Rum river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 457.81 square miles, or 293,025.65 acres, of which 266,629.79 acres are land, and 26,395.86 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,303 farms at an average value of \$18.89 per acre.

The population of the county in 1905 was 12,941, of which 7,967 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 330; Sweden, 4,453; Norway, 72; Great Britain and Ireland, 79; Russia, 16; other countries, 8. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 30, with an invested capital of \$123,930.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16.56 bu.; oats, 33.14 bu.; corn, 27.18 bu.; barley, 22.35 bu.; rye, 13.01 bu.; buckwheat, 14.45 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.51 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 107.22 bushels; onions, 140.5 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$62.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising is carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 6 creameries, with an output of 310,761 lbs. of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 4,878, average value per head, \$64.69; cattle, 17,341, average value per head, \$20.99; sheep, 2,780, average value per head, \$2.46; swine, 2,386, average value per head, \$5.25.

The county has three banks, the deposits of which are \$356,746.47. It has 55 rural schools, 7 graded schools, and 40 churches with denominations as follows: Baptist, Swedish and English Lutheran, Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal. It also has four newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

There are three villages within the boundaries of the county, viz: Braham, population, 448; Cambridge, 855; Isanti, 251.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$3,753,056, of which \$685,532 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$10 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

ITASCA COUNTY.

This county was organized October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Grand Rapids. It is situated in the northern part of the state in the famous "Park Region."

Itasca county lies within the area covered by glaciers in by-gone ages. The soils, as they exist in this county today, are nearly as they were left in the retreat of the ice and subsidence of the floods. They are marked by a great diversity of character, and vary from a stiff clay, usually light-colored, to a sand or gravel. Sand predominates, but is generally fine, mixed with silt and clay, and underlaid at varying depths, by the clay.

The same causes which distributed the soils, left the surface rolling, and sometimes broken, thus providing natural drainage.

The county has a large number of lakes of clear, pure water, many of which rival the most famous lakes of the world in beauty. The Mississippi river, "Father of Waters," flows southeast through the county for a distance of 200 miles. Large portions of the county are heavily timbered with the following varieties: maple, oak, elm, ash, birch, basswood, pine, norway. poplar, cedar and tamarac, which are rapidly being cut and manufactured into lumber, etc.

The area of the county is 2,844 square miles, or 1,819,676.52 acres, of which 1,690,907.91 acres are land, and 128,768.61 acres are water.

Some parts of the county are supplied with United States rural free delivery, and telephone systems.

The population of the county in 1905 was 11,529, of which 7,522 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 254; Sweden, 967; Norway, 704; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,329; Denmark, 78; Finland, 433; Austria, 122; other countries, 120. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, iron mining and lumbering, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 32, with an invested capital of \$312,704.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16.16 bu.; oats, 28.27 bu.; corn, 25.28 bu.; barley, 17.14 bu.; rye, 10 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.69 tons per acre, and in vegetables potatoes averaged 126.52 bushels; onions, 271.57 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$72.41.

The county has 1,001 farms. The average value of land in the county is \$10.58 per acre.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and small fruit raising are carried on in this county. The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 1,361, average value per head, \$70.05; cattle, 2,799, average value per head, \$21.67; sheep, 240, average value per head, \$2.28; swine, 686, average value per head, \$3.78.

The county has 5 banks, the deposits of which are \$454,311.09. It has 49 rural schools, 2 graded schools, 1 high school, and 16 churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, English and Swedish Lutheran, and Catholic. It also has 5 newspapers.

It has 6 villages, viz: Bovey, population, 253; Cohasset, 217; Deer River, 482; Grand Rapids, 2,055; Nashua, 684; Big Fork, 100; Coleraine, 800.

The county has five railroads, viz: Minneapolis & Rainy River, Great Northern, Duluth, Missabe & Northern, Duluth, Missabe & Western, and Minnesota & International, which traverse all portions of the county, affording excellent transportation facilities to the various markets of the state.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$22,406,958, of which \$1,080,023 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 135,613 acres of school lands unsold. Also, 24,980 acres of government land subject to homestead entry.

Unimproved land can be purchased in this county from \$4.00 to \$12.00 per acre, and improved land can be had from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to the improvements and location, with reference to markets.

JACKSON COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Jackson. It is situated in the southern part of the state, being one of the counties in the southern tier, and is about 50 miles from the city of Mankato, and about 125 miles from the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Winona, being connected with the above cities by the Rock Island, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads, which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a deep, dark loam with a clay subsoil, the surface being undulating prairie traversed by the Des Moines and Sioux rivers with their tributaries, which, with numerous lakes, form the drainage system of the county.

The area of the county is 722.66 square miles, or 462,501.2 acres, of which 446,066.45 acres are land, and 16,443.75 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,082 farms at an average value of \$35.17 per acre.

Nearly every farm home in Jackson county is supplied with United States rural free delivery and local and long distance telephone systems.

The population of the county in 1905 was 14,838, of which 11,062 were native born; the foreign population was as follows: Germany, 1,317; Sweden, 212; Norway, 1,017; Great Britain and Ireland, 191; Denmark, 225; Bohemia, 269; Austria, 404; other countries, 87. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 55, with an invested capital of \$188,477.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 10.27 bu.; oats, 28.49 bu.; corn, 27.97 bu.; barley, 25.64 bu.; rye, 11.21 bu.; flax, 11.05 bu.; buckwheat, 9.51 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.50 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 80.44 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$38.19 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively.

In 1906 the county had 12 creameries with an output of 997,913 lbs. of butter.

The live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 11,549, average value per head, \$54.74; cattle, 39,692, average value per head, \$22.38; sheep, 17,100, average value per head, \$3.47; swine, 27,938, average value per head, \$5.57.

The county has 10 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,085,394.87. It has 108 rural schools; 3 graded schools; 3 high schools; 3 private schools, and 37 churches with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Episcopal, Catholic, and Baptist. It also has five newspapers.

The county has five villages, viz.: Jackson, county seat, population, 1,776; Heron Lake, 898; Lakefield, 916; Alpha, 241; Wilder, 121.

The assessed valuation of the county in personal property for 1908 was \$1,254,438, and in real property, \$7,173,773.00.

In this county you can purchase land from \$30 to \$60 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

KANABEC COUNTY.

This county was organized March 13, 1858, with the county seat at Mora, and is situated about midway between the Twin Cities and Duluth, being connected therewith by the Great Northern railroad which affords excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam with clay subsoil. The surface is rolling with frequent groves of timber along the streams. The county is well drained by the Snake river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 541.9 square miles, or 346,872.3 acres, of which 337,535.89 acres are land, and 9,336.41 acres are water. The land surface contains 1,008 farms at an average value per acre of \$17.64.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 18.07 bu.; oats, 36.12 bu.; corn, 31.88 bu.; barley, 23.88 bu.; rye, 17.04 bu. The hay crop averaged 2.84 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 93.99 bu.; onions, 105 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$38.81.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 2 creameries with an output of 47,895 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses 2,240, average value per head, \$54.72; cattle, 9,339, average value per head, \$16.63; sheep, 2,700, average value per head, \$2.71; swine, 1,008, average value per head, \$3.52.

The county has three banks, the deposits of which are \$215,024.29. It has 49 rural schools, 1 graded school, 1 high school, and 13 churches with denominations as follows: Baptist, Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Mission and Presbyterian. It also has 2 newspapers.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries and telephone systems.

The population of the county in 1905 was 6,194, of which 4,030 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 193; Sweden, 1,630; Norway, 154; Great Britain and Ireland, 114; Denmark, 30; other countries, 43. Their occupations being the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 16 with an invested capital of \$55,345.

The county has two villages within its borders, viz.: Mora, population, 805, and Ogilvie, 309.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$1,910,353, of which \$310,035 was personal property.



Farm Scene Near Mora, Kanabec County, Minn. (The Land of the "Big Red Clover.")



Excellent Pasturage is one of the Leading Features of Kanabec County.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 887 acres of school land unsold.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$10 an acre and upwards according to improvements and location to villages and railroads.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

This county was organized March 20, 1858, with the county seat at Willmar. It is located in the south central portion of the state about 75 miles west of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Soo railroads, which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling prairie.

The county is well drained by the Crow and Hawk rivers. These, together with the many beautiful lakes which abound with fish, make it an ideal spot for the angler.

The area of the county is 867.14 square miles, or 554,969.04 acres, of which 497,101.35 acres are land, and 57,867.69 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,458 farms at an average value per acre of \$27.59.

The population of the county in 1905 was 19,613, of which 13,486 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 348; Sweden, 2,694; Norway, 2,299; Great Britain and Ireland, 214; Denmark, 253; Bohemia, 62; other countries, 257. Their occupations are agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 66, with an invested capital of \$271,972.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to the last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 14.71 bu.; oats, 35.74 bu.; corn, 28.3 bu.; barley, 29.16 bu.; rye, 15.92 bu.; flax, 10.62 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.85 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 91.86 bushels; onions, 94 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$44.50 per acre.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively. In 1906 the county had 17 creameries, with an output of 1,721,212 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 11,478, average value per head, \$55.70; cattle, 32,261, average value per head, \$18.84; sheep, 7,320, average value per head, \$3.48; swine, 12,862, average value per head, \$5.92. The county has ten banks, the deposits of which are \$1,778,566.97. It has 96 rural schools, 4 graded schools, 3 high schools, 3 private schools and 81 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist, Norwegian Lutheran Synod, Norwegian Free Lutheran, German and Swedish Lutheran, and Swedish Mission. It also has 7 newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

There is one city and six villages in this county, viz.: Willmar, population, 4,040; Atwater, 689; Kandiyohi, 139; New London, 392; Pen-nock, 192; Raymond, 413 and Spicer, 203.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$8,405,338, of which \$1,586,429 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$20 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

KITTSOON COUNTY.

This county was organized March 9, 1878, with the county seat at Hallock, and is located in the very northwest corner of the state, forming an important section of the famous Red River Valley.

A large portion of the surface of Kittson county is covered with alluvial deposits which are unsurpassed in richness. The soil is a heavy, dark loam, with a blue clay subsoil. The loam is from six inches to two feet deep, and in some places has been found to be six feet in depth.

This county is drained by four natural channels, including Two Rivers with its tributaries, into the Red River. Many private, as well as public, ditches have been constructed. The state has constructed three large ditches, and several more are planned, and it is only a question of a few years when every foot of low land will be thoroughly drained and under cultivation. Farmers in this county have set vigorously about coping with nature, and through the wet lands good and substantial ditches have been constructed.

The area is 1,060.06 square miles, or 678,256.29 acres, of which 677,579.97 acres are land, and 676.32 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,481 farms with an average value of \$18.87 per acre.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free delivery; local and long distance telephones, and railroads, there being two lines—the Great Northern and Soo, which, with their branches, traverse nearly all sections of the county.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,878 of which 5,755 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 116; Sweden, 2,120; Norway, 732; Great Britain and Ireland, 864; Denmark, 48; Austria, 103; Russia, 61; other countries, 79.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, for 1907 was as follows: wheat, 12 bu.; oats, 32 bu.; corn, 30 bu.; barley, 28 bu.; rye, 12 bu.; flax, 14 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 2 tons per acre. Of vegetables, potatoes averaged 125 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$50.

Some large farms in this county have been cultivated steadily for more than 20 years, and yet the soil is as productive as it was when first placed under cultivation. This county has never known a crop failure.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying, poultry and small fruit raising are carried on extensively. In the year 1906 the farmers in this county sold 295,000 dozens of eggs, and received from the sale of live stock, \$220,340. In 1906 the county had 8 creameries with an output of 111,108 lbs. of butter. The live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 8,776, average value per head, \$56.58; cattle, 13,569, average value per head, \$19.35; sheep, 6,565, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 2,962, average value per head, \$3.53.

The county has 12 banks, the deposits of which are \$531,441.96. It has 30 rural schools; 12 graded schools; 1 high school, and 28 churches with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic. It also has 8 newspapers.

The county has eight villages, viz: Hallock, county seat, population, 1,014; Donaldson, 142; Northcote, 98; Kennedy, 241; Pelan, (part of) 100; Bronson, 80; Humboldt, 100; St. Vincent, 297.

The assessed valuation of the county in personal property for 1908 was \$865,789 and in real property, \$3,838,069.

On January 1st, 1909, there were 15,151 acres of school lands unsold in this county; also, 9,244 acres of vacant government land subject to homestead entry.

Wild lands can be purchased in this county from \$5 to \$12 per acre, and improved lands can be had from \$12 to \$35 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

KOOCHICHING COUNTY.

This county was organized December 19, 1906, with the county seat at International Falls, and is situated in the northern part of the state, being separated from the Dominion of Canada by the Rainy River.

The soil varies from a black loam with clay subsoil, to a sandy loam, mixed with clay, but everywhere there is a thick top soil of vegetable mold. The presence of sand hastens crops by warming the clay, and provides a speedy escape for surplus moisture. There are some tracts of "sandy barrens," which though despised by many, yield well when cultivated, due to the nearness of underlying clay, and the frequency of rainfall.

The general surface of the county is level, with a universal slope of about four feet to the mile towards the northwest, in which direction all streams trend. The surface is broken occasionally by ravines and springs which remove the dullness of a plain. Streams are plentiful, furnishing natural drainage and moisture to nearly every tract of land in the county.

In area this county stands third in the state, having 3,096 square miles, or 1,980,913.68 acres, of which 1,971,243.2 acres are land, and 9,670.28 acres are water. The county has 818 farms.

The population of the county in 1905 was 3,563, the nationalities being, besides those of American birth and parentage, Norwegian, Swedish, French, English and Germans, predominating in the order named.

For crop statistics of this county see Itasca county, as this county was part of Itasca county at the time last statistics were taken.

The county is nearly all covered with forests of pine, poplar, birch, tamarac, spruce, cedar, ash, maple and oak. The timber is wonderfully mixed, so that all varieties may often be found on one small tract of land, in nearly the same proportion. The trees grow to an immense height, attesting the strong qualities of the soil. On an average there are 2,500 feet of mixed timber, suitable for manufacture, and ten cords of wood on every acre of land, which when marketed not only clears the land for the settler, but affords him revenue which more than pays the price of the land.

After the timber is removed and the land cleared, with the exception of stumps, it can be either seeded down to produce a big crop of hay, or it can be cultivated to produce root and grain crops between the stumps and the stumps can be taken out as the farmer gets to it; but in the meantime he is making a good living from what his land will produce, with the stumps still there. Tracts of land have been cleared and tilled in the above named manner by many settlers who have successfully raised fine crops. The principal crops so far have been vegetables (potatoes especially), and hay, although wheat, oats and corn have matured wherever sown. Potatoes have yielded as high as 250 bushels to the acre.

Clover, red top, blue-joint, the wild pea, and other succulent grasses and plants grow wild throughout the timber and brush lands in this region, affording excellent grazing for live stock. This county is destined to become one of the leading live stock and dairying counties in the state. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 827, average value per head, \$70.72; cattle, 1,253, average value per head, \$21.71; sheep, 80, average value per head, \$1.74; swine, 152, average value per head, \$3.54.

The county has many wild meadows and bottom lands which yield, on an average, two tons of excellent native hay to the acre. Uplands seeded to clover have produced two crops of three-foot tall hay per year.

This new county is sadly in need of more farmers and manufacturers. The possibilities of this county are great. Its resources are undeveloped. The farmer or business man who goes to this county and takes an active part in the upbuilding will be amply repaid for his labors. The opportunities are especially good for the manufacturing of

hardwood lumber, wooden-ware goods, paper and pulp mills, stave and box factories, excelsior works and similar industries will find good openings in this county.

The county has two railroads, viz: Minnesota & International, which enters the county in the southwestern corner and traverses to the north-eastern corner, and the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg railroad which traverses across the northeast portion of the county.

There are five villages in this county, viz: International Falls, population, 600; Big Falls, 200; Mizpah, 100; Northome, 285; Littlefork, 115.

The county has three banks, the deposits of which are \$126,000. It has 32 schools, and 17 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, 4; Methodist, 6; Presbyterian, 2; Baptist, 2; Episcopal, 1; Lutheran, 1; Swedish, 1. It also has four newspapers.

Some parts of the county are supplied with United States rural free deliveries and telephone systems.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$5,615,027, of which \$435,515 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were 367,700 acres of United States government land subject to homestead entry; also 186,068 acres of state school lands unsold.

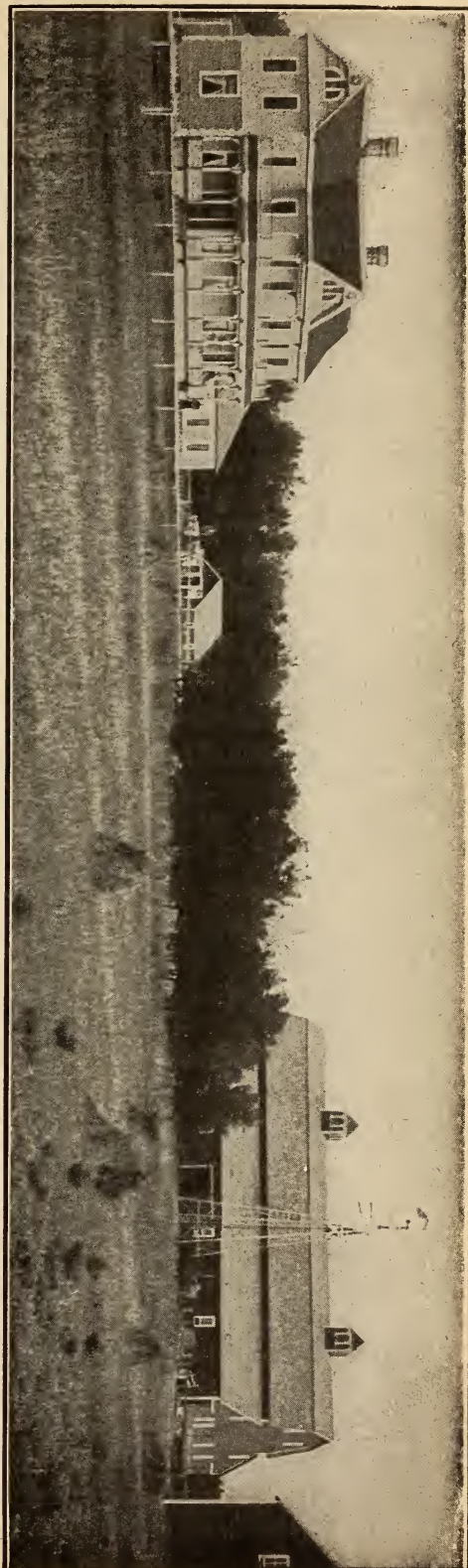
The price of land in this county ranges from free government land; \$3.00 per acre cut-over land; \$5.00 per acre state land, to private, partly improved timber farms from \$10 to \$18 per acre. Nearly all this can be secured by a small cash payment down, and the remainder in installments to suit the purchaser. Where land is bought under this plan, it is cheaper than renting, and in a few years the purchaser is freed from landlords, and while he has been paying for and improving his land, he has had the satisfaction of seeing his property rapidly increase in value.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

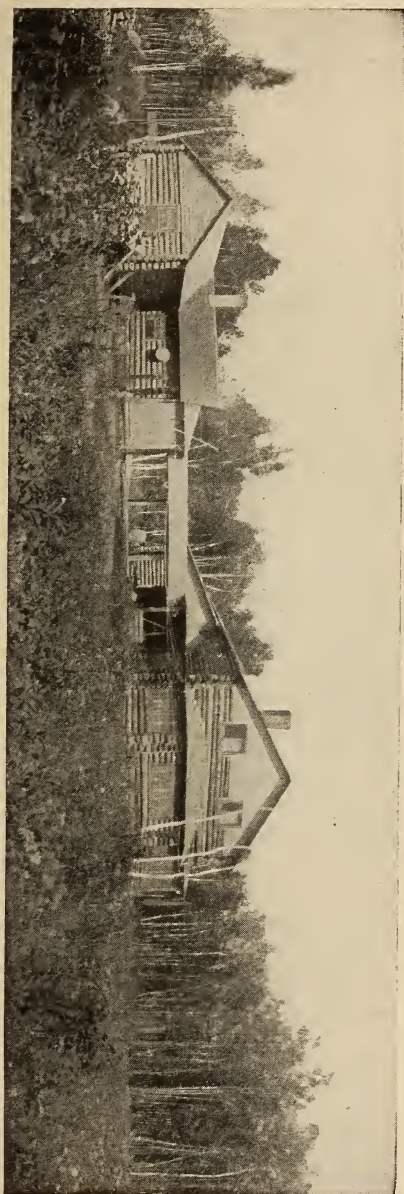
This county was organized March 6, 1871, with the county seat at Lac qui Parle which was moved in 1880 to Madison. It is situated in the western part of the state. The Minnesota river separates it from Big Stone, Swift and Chippewa counties on the north and northeast; Yellow Medicine county bounds it on the south and southeast, while on the west is the state of South Dakota.

The soil is a deep, rich, black loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is a fine, high, undulating prairie, diversified by small lakes, which, with the Minnesota, Lac qui Parle and Yellow Bank rivers and their tributaries, form a complete drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 771.93 square miles, or 494,037.4 acres, of which 492,609.93 acres are land, and 1,237.57 acres are water, the land surface being divided into 2,010 farms with an average value per acre of \$32.49.



Lac Qui Parle Farm Scene.



Buildings Erected From Timber on Cut-over Lands in Northern Minnesota.

Nearly every home in this county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephone systems.

The population of the county in 1905 was 15,182 of which 2,419 were native born, and 8,432 were Minnesota born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 951; Sweden, 487; Norway, 2,607; Denmark, 111; Russia, 16; Great Britain and Ireland, 95; other countries, 37.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 57 with an invested capital of \$139,954.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre for 1906, was as follows: wheat, 12 bu.; oats, 35 bu.; corn, 35 bu.; barley, 30 bu.; rye, 21 bu.; flax, 11 bu.; buckwheat, 12.50 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 2 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 130 bushels, onions, 300 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$45.22 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively.

During the year 1906, the farmers received \$420,300 from the sale of live stock; they also sold 850,200 dozens of eggs.

Live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 12,497, average value per head, \$55.41; cattle, 22,492, average value per head, \$19.09; sheep, 4,690, average value per head, \$2.64; swine, 21,764, average value per head, \$4.43. In 1906 the county had 6 creameries with an output of 373,968 lbs. of butter.

The county has 11 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,151,780.56. It has 100 rural schools; 4 graded schools; 2 high schools, and 40 churches with denominations as follows: Norwegian Lutheran, 19; German Lutheran, 6; Swedish Lutheran, 1; Catholic, 4; Congregational, 4; English Methodist, 2; German Methodist, 1; Swedish Methodist, 1; Swedish Mission, 1; Christian Scientist, 1.

It also has six newspapers.

The county has two cities and five villages, viz: Madison, county seat, population, 1,604; Ortonville, city, (part of) 74; Bellingham, village, 406; Boyd, 420; Dawson, 1,056; Marietta, 326; Nassau, 201.

The assessed valuation of the county in personal property for 1908 was \$1,359,055, and in real property, \$6,536,463.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$25 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

LAKE COUNTY.

This county was organized March 1st, 1856, with the county seat at Two Harbors, and is located in the northeastern part of the state,

being separated from the Dominion of Canada on the north by the Rainy river, while Lake Superior forms the southern boundary.

The area of the county is 2,398.94 square miles, or 1,535,325.43 acres, of which 1,328,904.43 acres are land, and 206,420 acres are water. The surface is rolling, and largely covered with native timber, such as pine, popple, birch, tamarac, spruce, cedar, ash, maple and oak. On an average there are 2,000 feet of mixed timber suitable for manufacturing, and 15 cords of wood on every acre of land, which, when marketed, not only clears the land for the settler but affords him revenue which more than pays for the price of the land.

The soil that has been cultivated is found to be a rich, dark loam with a clay subsoil, and is very productive. In agricultural pursuits this county is in its infancy, as the total land area under cultivation is only 2,435 acres or 228 farms.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 511, average value per head, \$81.69; cattle, 428, average value per head, \$29.65; sheep, 335, average value per head, \$2.56; swine, 58, average value per head, \$5.45.

This county is not supplied with rural free deliveries or rural telephones, but has fine transportation facilities, having two railroads, viz: Duluth & Iron Range, and Duluth & Northern Minnesota, which traverse the entire southern portion of the county. These, together with the lake facilities, make Two Harbors the second port in the state.

As to markets, there are few counties in the state so blest, because there are so few people tilling the soil that they cannot raise enough products to supply home consumption.

The county is well drained by several small streams, together with its hundreds of lakes which teem with all kinds of fish, affording a paradise for the angler, while the hunter will find all kinds of fur-bearing animals in the timbered districts of this county.

The population of the county in 1905 was 6,273, of which 3,134 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 87; Sweden, 1,364; Norway, 479; Great Britain and Ireland, 677; Denmark, 23; Finland, 351; Austria, 139; other countries, 19. Their occupations are lumbering, iron ore mining, and the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 5 with an invested capital of \$2,010,782.

The county has two banks, the deposits of which are \$215,598.85. It has 11 rural schools, 1 high school, and 7 churches with denominations as follows: English and Swedish Methodist, Swedish, and Norwegian Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic. It also has 3 newspapers.

The county has one city, viz: Two Harbors, population, 4,402, and several hamlets. The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$4,646,763, of which \$270,680 was personal property.

On January 1st, 1909, there were in this county 85,951 acres of state school lands unsold; also, 82,000 acres of Government land subject to homestead entry. Land in this county ranges from free Government land; \$3 per acre cut-over land; \$5 per acre state land, to private, partly improved timber farms from \$10 to \$18 per acre. Nearly all this land can be secured by a small cash payment down and the remainder in installments to suit the purchaser. When land is bought under this plan it is cheaper than renting, and in a few years the purchaser is freed from landlords, and while he has been paying for and improving his land, he has had the satisfaction of seeing his property rapidly increase in value.

LE SUEUR COUNTY.

This county was organized March 5th, 1853, the county seat is Le Sueur Center. It is situated in the southern central part of the state about 50 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Omaha railroads which traverse all parts of the county, thereby bringing all farms in close proximity to the best markets.

The soil is a dark loam with a yellow clay subsoil. The surface originally was one-third prairie, and two-thirds timber, but the timber has nearly all been cut off and the land transformed into some of the finest farms in the state.

The county is well watered, abounding with numerous lakes and small streams. No county has a greater variety of clear and beautiful lakes within its borders. Lake Emily is a perfect gem of nature, and destined to become as popular, as a place of resort, as Minnetonka and White Bear.

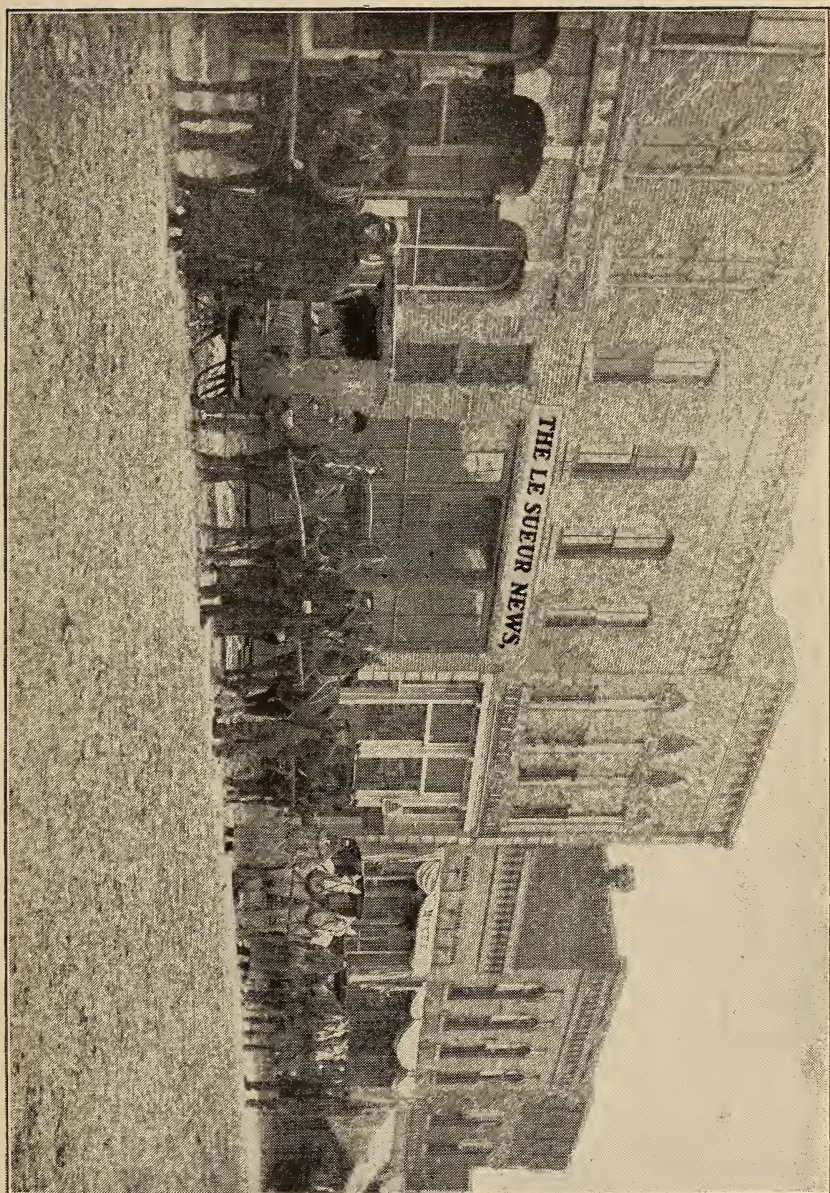
The area of the county is 472.48 square miles, or 302,388.18 acres, of which 284,496.41 acres are land, and 17,891.77 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,286 farms at an average value per acre of \$47.31.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 20,275, of which 16,400 were native born. The foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,537; Sweden, 267; Norway, 71; Great Britain and Ireland, 633; Poland, 103; Bohemia, 1,031; Russia, 23; other countries, 196. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing, of which the county has 103, with an invested capital of \$724,647.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, for 1907 was as follows: wheat, 14.5 bu.; oats, 32 bu.; corn, 38.07 bu.; barley, 30 bu.; rye, 20 bu.; flax, 12 bu.



Street Scene in Le Sueur, Minnesota. Showing Rural Free Delivery Carriers leaving With Daily Mail.

The hay crop had an average of 2.25 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 80 bushels; onions, 100 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$40.29 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1906 the county had 13 creameries with an output of 650,954 lbs. of butter, and 5 cheese factories, of which only one made a report, the output of that one being 127,750 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 8,884, average value per head, \$65.78; cattle, 23,253, average value per head, \$19.97; sheep, 5,585, average value per head, \$3.55; swine, 12,270, average value per head, \$5.34.

The county has 12 banks, the deposits of which are \$884,308.69. It has 103 rural schools; 7 graded schools; 3 high schools, and 50 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, United Brethren, Baptist, German and English Welsh, Methodist-Episcopal, German and English Christian church, Lutheran, Episcopal, and Evangelical. It also has 8 newspapers.

There are 4 cities and 7 villages in the county, viz: Le Sueur City, population, 1,842; Montgomery, 1,281; New Prague, part of, 592; Waterville, 1,383; Cleveland village, 285; Elysian, 384; Heidelberg, 158; Kasota, 692; Kilkenny, 239; Le Sueur Center, 698, and Ottawa, 212.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$6,619,550, of which \$1,247,511 was personal property.

In this county land can be purchased from \$35 to \$75 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

This county was organized March 6, 1873, with the county seat at Ivanhoe, and is situated in the southwestern part of the state, about 150 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is connected with the above cities by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which, with its branches, traverses all parts of the county.

The soil is a rich, dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is mostly undulating prairie, while some timber is found along the streams, and borders of the lakes. The county is well drained by the Lac qui Parle river, which flows through the northeastern corner; the Redwood river, which rises in the central part of the county, and the several beautiful lakes, the largest of which are, Lakes Benton, Shokapan, Hendricks, and Dead Coon.

The area of the county is 541.69 square miles, or 436,872.3 acres, of which 334,355 acres are land, and 12,517.3 acres are water, the land surface being divided into 1,424 farms at an average value per acre of \$25.86.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,988, of which 7,346 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 533; Sweden, 203; Norway, 494; Great Britain and Ireland, 111; Denmark, 940; Poland, 333; other countries, 127. Their occupations are chiefly agricultural pursuits, although the county has 16 manufacturing establishments with an invested capital of \$63,280.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre for 1907, was as follows: wheat, 10 bu.; oats, 40 bu.; corn, 24 bu.; barley, 25 bu.; rye, 15 bu.; flax, 10 bu. The hay crop averaged 2 tons per acre and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 75.4 bushels; onions, 164 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$42.67.

Live stock, dairying and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 4 creameries, the output of which was 711,710 lbs. of butter.

The live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,628, average value per head, \$53.61; cattle, 21,412, average value per head, \$18.88; sheep, 10,455, average value per head, \$2.59; swine, 10,226, average value per head, \$4.38.

The county has 7 banks, the deposits of which are \$578,282.04. It has 65 rural schools; 4 graded schools; 1 high school; 7 private schools, and 25 churches with denominations as follows: Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian and Episcopal.

It also has 6 newspapers. The county has 6 incorporated villages, viz: Arco, population, 159; Hendricks, 380; Ivanhoe, 457; Lake Benton, 848, Verdi, 63; Tyler, 699.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$4,823,675, of which \$816,704 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$15 to \$40 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

LYON COUNTY.

This county was organized March 6, 1868, with the county seat at Lynd, which was later changed to Marshall, the present county seat. It is situated in the southwestern part of the state, about 125 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Northwestern and Great Northern railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The surface is a fine, high, undulating prairie, diversified by small lakes and rivers which form a complete drainage system for the county. The soil is a deep, black loam, with a clay subsoil.

The area of the county is 720.66 square miles, or 461,222.8 acres, of which 454,072.72 acres are land, and 7,150.08 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,212 farms at an average value per acre of \$39.24.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 13.79 bu.; oats, 38.33 bu.; corn, 27.14 bu.;

barley, 30.33 bu.; rye, 13.94 bu.; flax, 10.44 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.8 tons per acre. Of vegetables, potatoes averaged 88.44 bushels; onions, 360 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$38.06.

In addition to the above, dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 7 creameries, the output of which was 401,028 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 10,714—an average value per head, \$55.85; cattle, 25,417—average value per head, \$18.36; sheep, 15,415—average value per head, \$2.60; swine—16,076—average value per head, \$6.38.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 16,171, of which 12,035 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 645; Sweden, 543; Norway, 1,134; Great Britain and Ireland, 644; Denmark, 168; Poland, 44; France, 21; other countries, 976. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 75 with an invested capital of \$282,609. The county has 15 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,692,904.90. It has 87 rural schools, 4 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 40 churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, German-Evangelical, German, Norwegian and Swedish Lutheran, Norwegian Synod, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal and Swedish Mission. It also has 8 newspapers.

The county has two cities and seven villages, viz: Marshall, population, 2,243; Tracy, 2,015; Balaton village, 350; Cottonwood, 883; Garvin, 107; Ghent, 193; Minneota, 954; Russell, 275; Taunton, 196.

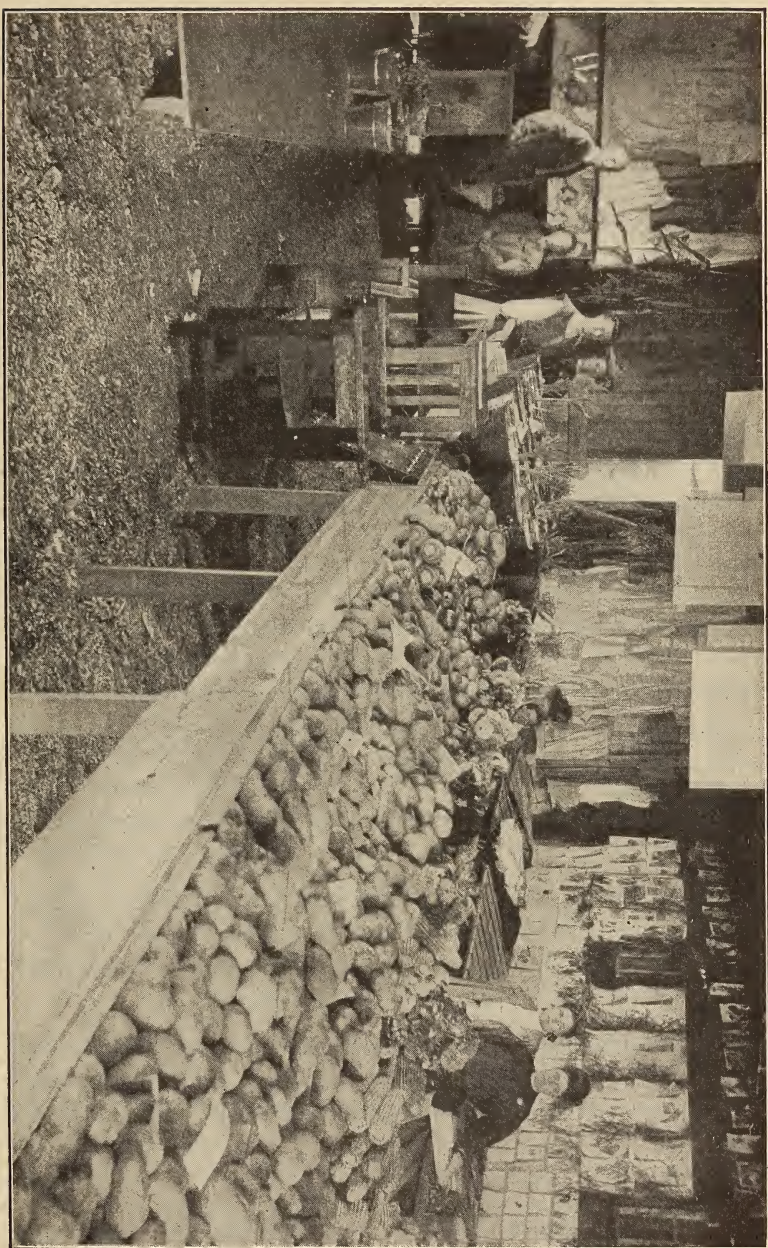
The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$8,420,957, of which \$1,343,241 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$30 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

McLEOD COUNTY.

This county was organized March 1st, 1856, with the county seat at Glencoe, and is situated in the south central part of the state. It is about 50 miles west from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and is connected with these two cities by the Great Northern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The original surface was about two-thirds undulating prairie, interspersed with hardwood timber, balance being in the edge of the "Big Woods" district. It is traversed by the south fork of the Crow river, also the Buffalo river. These with their tributaries form a complete drainage system for the county.



Interior View of Boys' and Girls' Building, Showing the Vegetables and School Exhibits of the Boys and Girls at McLeod County Fair, Sept. 10, 11 and 12, 1907.

The county contains 507.45 square miles, or 324,771.86 acres, of which 310,488.63 acres are land, and 14,283.23 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,352 farms or about 310,000 acres, with an average value per acre of \$46.44.

Nearly every home in McLeod county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephone.

The population of the county in 1905 was 19,315, of which 14,777 were native born; 2,228 born in Germany; 109 in Sweden; 117 in Norway; 240 in Great Britain and Ireland; 475 in Denmark; 535 in Bohemia; 219 in Poland; 312 in Austria; 76 in Russia, and 228 in other countries.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 118, with an invested capital of \$422,558.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, as given by the last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 18.91 bu.; oats, 47.23 bu.; corn, 35.06 bu.; barley, 33.17 bu.; rye, 24.14 bu.; flax, 13.33 bu.; buckwheat, 12.25 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.75 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 91.12 bushels; onions, 135.5 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$43.33.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying, poultry, bees and fruit raising are carried on extensively.

In 1906 the county had 19 creameries with an output of 2,949,413 lbs. of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,870, average value per head, \$72.95; cattle, 29,469, average value per head, \$20.80; sheep, 5,155, average value per head, \$2.62; swine, 9,592, average value per head, \$4.40.

The county has 11 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,740,938.51. It has six newspapers; also 75 rural schools; 8 graded schools; 2 high schools, and 45 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, 7; Lutheran, 19; Evangelical, 4; Advents, 1; Episcopal, 3; Presbyterian, 1; Congregational, 5; Methodist, 5.

The county has one city and seven villages, viz: Hutchinson city, population, 2,489; Brownton, village, 484; Lester Prairie, 454; Plato, 254; Silver Lake, 390; Stewart, 460; Winsted, 314; Glencoe (county seat), 1,805.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$7,399,489, of which \$1,523,319 was personal property.

MAHNOMEN COUNTY.

This county was organized December 27, 1906, with the county seat at Mahnomen, and is situated in the western part of the state, bordering on the famous Red River Valley.

The soil is a rich, black loam, with a clay subsoil. The general surface of the county is level, with a universal slope towards the Red River of the North, in which direction all streams trend. The surface is broken occasionally by ravines and springs which remove the dullness of a plain. Streams are plentiful, furnishing natural drainage and moisture to nearly every tract of land in the county.

The area of the county is 576 square miles, or 368,819.58 acres, of which 354,750.30 acres are land and 14,069.28 acres are water.

For the crop statistics of this county see Norman county, as this county was part of Norman county at the time last statistics were taken. The county has 293 farms.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 1,092, average value per head, \$105.09; cattle, 1,801, average value per head, \$30.52; sheep, 240, average value per head, \$3.41; swine, 844, average value per head, \$7.06.

The county is quite well supplied with rural free deliveries, telephones and railroads, having the "Soo" which traverses the county from north to south, and the Great Northern which cuts across the north-east corner of the county.

The county has 3 banks, the deposits of which are \$40,000. It has 7 schools and 4 villages, viz: Mahnomen, Beaulieu, Bejou and Waubun. It has 7 churches divided as follows: Catholic 2; Episcopalian, 3; Congregational 1; and Baptist, 1.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$1,499,885, of which \$148,052 was personal.

Land can be purchased in this county for \$5.00 per acre and upwards according to improvements and location to markets.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

This county was organized February 25, 1879, and is situated in the northwestern part of the state, being the second county south of the Canadian border, and separated from North Dakota by the famous Red River.

The county seat is situated at Warren. The soil is a black loam, and a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface of this county is divided in two parts. The western half, or the part lying adjacent to the Red River, is prairie, and the eastern portion of the county, which was originally covered with a dense growth of pine and hardwood timber, is being rapidly cleared and transformed into some of the finest farms in the state.

The county has a gentle slope, which, together with the Snake, Middle, Tamarac and Thief rivers, ensure a sufficient drainage system.

The area of the county is 1,675.04 square miles, or 1,072,024.12 acres, of which 1,071,129.11 acres are land, and 895.01 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,365 farms, at an average value per acre of \$15.66.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free delivery, and telephone systems.

The population of the county in 1905 was 17,737, of which 11,193 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 325; Sweden, 2,523; Norway, 2,519; Great Britain and Ireland, 751; Poland, 212; Denmark, 158; France, 36; other countries, 20. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing, of which the county has 41 industries, with invested capital of \$186,290.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 14.93 bushels; oats, 31.17 bu.; corn, 29.16 bu.; barley, 23.88 bu.; rye, 17.47 bu.; flax, 10.59 bu. The hay crop averaged 1.47 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 113.38 bushels; miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$36.99.

Dairying, stock raising, poultry and small fruit raising are quite extensively carried on in this county. In 1906 the county had 6 creameries with an output of 183,113 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 10,343, average value per head, \$55.41; cattle, 28,567, average value per head, \$15.37; sheep, 12,725, average value per head, \$1.74; swine, 5,538, average value per head, \$3.52.

The county has 17 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,238,576.34. It has 123 rural schools, 4 graded schools, 2 high schools, 1 private school and 36 churches with denominations as follows: Swedish Lutheran, 7; Swedish Mission, 3; Swedish Baptist, 3; Norwegian Lutheran, 11; (Synod, Forenade and Hauge) Scandinavian Free, 6; Scandinavian Methodist, 2; American Methodist, 2; Presbyterian, 5; Christian Science, 1; American, Polish and French Catholic, 3.

It also has 8 newspapers. The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having two railroads with four branches, viz: Great Northern and Soo.

The county has one city and twelve villages, viz: Warren, population, 1,640; Argyle, 944; Stephen, 521; Englund, 100; Middle River, 100; Rockstad, 300; Rollis, 200; Oslo, Alvarado, Radium, Lund, Viking and New Folden.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$6,799,093, of which \$1,169,084 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were 4,160 acres of state school lands unsold; also 41,800 acres of government land subject to homestead entry.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$5.00 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

MARTIN COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Fairmont, being in the center of the southern tier of counties. It is about 100 miles from the Twin Cities, about 125 miles from Winona and Red Wing, and about 50 miles from Mankato, being traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads, which cross every portion of the county, thereby bringing every farm home in close touch with the best markets in the west.

The soil is a sandy and black loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is mainly prairie, although along its numerous streams, and around the many lakes that are dotted over its surface, are groves of fine timber. The county is well watered, the east fork of the Des Moines flowing through the southwest portion, while the Elm Creek, and other water courses, drain the land on the north and east.

The area of the county is 723.88 square miles, or 463,288.4 acres, of which 451,121.05 acres are land, and 12,667.36 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,937 farms, at an average value of \$47.46 per acre. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 17,587, 14,234 being native born; Germany, 1,664; Sweden, 817; Norway, 234; Great Britain and Ireland, 369; Denmark, 158; Poland, 44; France, 15; other countries, 53.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 72, with an invested capital of \$297,284.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 10.33 bu.; oats, 30.84 bu.; corn, 31.69 bu.; barley, 29.76 bu.; rye, 12.84 bu.; flax, 9.37 bu.; buckwheat, 15 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.85 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 84.51 bushels; onions, 148.75 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$29.95 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are carried on extensively.

In 1906 the county had 12 creameries, with an output of 1,953,571 lbs. of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 11,750, average value per head, \$53.55; cattle, 40,249, average value per head, \$17.84; sheep, 13,845, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 30,924, average value per head, \$5.31.

The county has 14 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,408,013.89. It has 115 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 2 high schools, 17 private schools, and 51 churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, 10;

Mission Friends, 4; German Lutheran, 17; Congregational, 5; Baptists, 4; Catholic, 4; St. John Evangelical, 4; Evangelical Association, 2; Christian Science, 1. It also has 8 newspapers, including one daily.

The county has one city and ten villages, viz: Fairmont, population, 2,955; Ceylon village, 341; Dunnell, 145; Fox Lake, 78; Granada, 313; Monterey, 157; Sherburne, 871; Triumph, 239; Truman, 450; Welcome, 500; Ormsby, part of, 40.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$9,016,216, of which \$1,410,206 was personal property.

Land can be had in this county from \$35 to \$70 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

MEEKER COUNTY.

This county was organized February 23, 1856, with the county seat at Litchfield, and is located in the south central portion of the state about 50 miles west of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Soo railroads, which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling prairie. The county is well drained by several rivers and numerous beautiful lakes which offer excellent opportunities for the fisherman to pursue his favorite sport.

The area of the county is 633.62 square miles or 405,518.58 acres, of which 381,443.02 acres are land, and 24,075.56 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,340 farms at an average value per acre of \$38.07.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 15.97 bu.; oats, 40.78 bu.; corn, 31.94 bu.; barley, 30.5 bu.; rye, 22.53 bu.; flax, 12.64 bu.; buckwheat, 10 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.65 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 76.15 bushels, onions, 146.5 bushels, while miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$35.77. In addition to the above, dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 20 creameries, the output of which was 2,387,334 lbs. of butter. It also had one cheese factory with an output of 98,550 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,810, average value per head, \$56.12; cattle, 31,363, average value per head, \$20.05; sheep, 7,020, average value per head, \$3.48; swine, 8,902, average value per head, \$4.51.

The population of the county in 1905 was 17,953, of which 12,858 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 752; Sweden, 2,790; Norway, 567; Great Britain and Ireland, 427; Denmark, 273; Finland, 247; other countries, 39. Their occupations are

the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 77 with an invested capital of \$278,173.

The county has 9 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,800,000. It has 86 rural schools, 3 graded schools, 1 high school, 2 private schools, and 51 churches divided as follows: Baptist, 1; Presbyterian, 6; Swedish Lutheran, 7; Norwegian Lutheran, 3; Swedish Mission, 6; Church of God, 2; German Lutheran, 3; German Evangelical, 2; Catholic, 6; Evangelical, 1; Finnish Lutheran, 1; English Methodist, 7; Swedish Methodist, 2; Advents, 3; Episcopal, 1; Christian, 1. It also has 6 newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has 1 city and 6 villages, viz: Litchfield, population, 2,415; Dassel village, 592; Eden Valley (part of), 454; Grove City, 339; Kingston, 99; Manannah, 85; Wilkins, 356.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$6,470,077, of which \$1,203,637 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$25 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Princeton, and is located in the east central portion of the state; about 60 miles north of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling, with frequent groves of timber along the streams. The county is well drained by the Rum river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 688.19 square miles, or 440,443.18 acres, of which 365,497.65 acres are land and 74,945.53 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,421 farms at an average value per acre of \$16.16.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 18.44 bu.; oats, 34.66 bu.; corn, 31.18 bu.; barley, 29.09 bu.; rye, 16.64 bu.; flax, 9.33 bu.; buckwheat, 12.8 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.52 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 109.75 bushels; onions, 243.5 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$43.19.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 5 creameries, the output of which was 653,757 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 3,010, average value per head, \$56.46; cattle, 13,803, average value per head, \$19.34; sheep, 2,725, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 1,614, average value per head, \$4.52.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,876, of which 1,215 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 391; Norway, 361; Sweden, 1,437; Great Britain and Ireland, 242; Denmark, 78; Finland, 37; other countries, 113. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 43 with an invested capital of \$1,419,524. The county has 5 banks, the deposits of which are \$468,000. It has 45 rural schools, 1 graded school, 2 high schools, and 24 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Baptist, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational. It also has 4 newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has three villages, viz: Foreston, population, 212; Milaca, 319; Princeton, 1,704.

On January 1st, 1909, there were in this county, 8,489 acres of state school lands unsold.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$2,419,128, of which \$500,018 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this country at \$10 per acre and upwards, according to improvements, location to markets, etc.

MORRISON COUNTY.

This county was organized February 25, 1856, with the county seat at Little Falls. It is situated in the central portion of the state about 90 miles northwest of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Northern Pacific and Soo Railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a black loam, and sandy loam mixed with clay, with a clay subsoil. The surface is about one-fourth prairie, and the balance rolling, being originally covered with a growth of timber of the hardwood variety. The county is well drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 1,089.09 square miles or 697,018.85 acres of which 693,454.07 acres are land, and 3,584.78 acres are water. The land surface contains 3,036 farms. The average value of land in this county for 1907 was \$18.52 per acre.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 15.43 bu.; oats, 31.06 bu.; corn, 24.65 bu.; barley, 22.56 bu.; rye, 14.75 bu.; buckwheat, 11.29 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.47 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 86.03 bushels, onions, 166.4 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$51.61.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 11 creameries, the output of which was 750,727 lbs. of butter. It also had two cheese factories with an output of 182,500 lbs. of cheese.

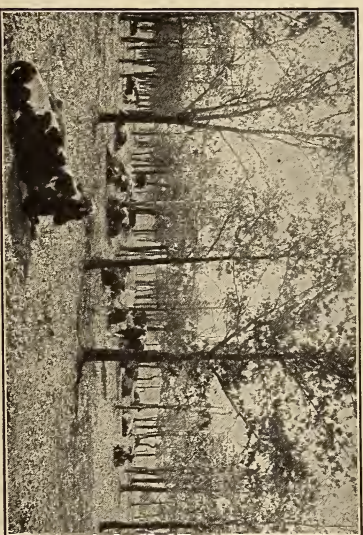


Water Power at Little Falls.

Views From a Stock Farm Adjoining the City of Little Falls, Morrison County, Minnesota.



The Farm Buildings.



The Pasture.



The Mississippi River Near By.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,621, average value per head, \$57.32; cattle, 28,900, average value per head, \$19.02; sheep, 5,530, average value per head, \$3.48; swine, 6,586, average value per head, \$6.94.

The population of the county in 1905 was 24,584 of which 18,409 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,439; Sweden, 1,647; Norway, 328; Great Britain and Ireland, 858; Denmark, 158; Poland, 447; Austria, 177; other countries, 121. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 86 with an invested capital of \$2,662,284. The county has 7 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,238,203.01. It has 116 rural schools, 7 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 51 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Mission.

It also has 6 newspapers. The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long-distance telephones.

The county has 1 city and 5 villages, viz.: Little Falls, population, 5,856; Motley village, 415; Pierz, 501; Randall, 222; Royalton, 789; Swanville, 351.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county, 10,726 acres of state school lands unsold.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$5,693,592, of which \$1,377,266 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$15 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

MOWER COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Frankford, which was later changed to Austin, the present county seat.

It is situated in the southern tier of counties, just north of the Iowa line. It is about 50 miles southwest of the city of Winona, and about 100 miles south of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The soil is much the same as other southern counties of the state, being a rich, dark-colored loam, varying from two to four feet in depth, and resting on a clay subsoil. The surface is a fine, rolling prairie, diversified by numerous rivers and creeks, which form a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 711.18 square miles, or 455,155.75 acres, of which 453,803.1 acres are land, and 1,352.65 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,631 farms at an average value per acre of \$53.50.

Every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long-distance telephones are within the reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 22,346, of which 18,354 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,157; Sweden, 168; Norway, 1,503; Great Britain and Ireland, 657; Denmark, 261; Bohemia, 115; Russia, 21; and other countries, 110. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 127, with an invested capital of \$720,000.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 12.92 bu.; oats, 36.59 bu.; corn, 37.21 bu.; barley, 27.76 bu.; rye 12.04 bu.; flax, 11.41 bu.; buckwheat, 13.38 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.48 tons per acre, while in vegetables potatoes averaged 101.29 bushels; onions, 277.5 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$35.14.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 16 creameries with an output of 1,141,028 lbs. of butter; also two cheese factories with an output of 63,840 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 12,824, average value per head, \$58.07; cattle, 44,080, average value per head, \$20.75; sheep, 13,135, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 21,024, average value per head, \$4.38.

The county has 13 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,966,819.62. It has 129 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 4 high schools, and 32 churches, with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, German and Danish Lutheran, Methodist, Christian, Christian Science, Episcopal, German and English Catholic, Danish, and Advents. It also has 7 newspapers.

The county is well supplied with railroads, having the Chicago Great Western and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, which, with their branches, afford excellent transportation facilities to the markets of Winona, Mankato, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other cities in the state.

There is one city and eleven villages within the boundaries of the county, viz.: Austin, population, 6,489; Adams, village, 575; Brownsdale, 266; Dexter, 298; Grand Meadow, 459; LeRoy, 778; Lyle, 451; Elkton, 48; Racine, 202; Rose Creek, 194; Taopi, 107; Waltham, 190.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$10,827,822, of which \$1,797,529 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$40 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and nearness to villages and railroads.

MURRAY COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Shetek, which was later changed to Slayton, the present county seat.



A Murray County Farm Scene.

The county is situated in the southwestern part of the state, being the second county north of the Iowa line, and the second county east of the South Dakota line.

The soil is a rich, dark-colored loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface is a high, rolling prairie, diversified by numerous lakes and rivers which form a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 721.56 square miles, or 461,801.2 acres, of which 444,891.27 acres are land, and 16,909.93 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,844 farms, at an average value per acre of \$39.18.

Every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 11,715, of which 8,809 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 698; Sweden, 612; Norway, 797; Great Britain and Ireland, 431; Denmark, 115; Austria, 127; other countries, 120. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 50, with an invested capital of \$145,556.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 12.95 bu.; oats, 35.07 bu.; corn, 27.13 bu.; barley, 29.92 bu.; rye, 13.69 bu.; flax, 9.76 bu.; buckwheat, 11.7 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.85 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 88.58 bushels; onions, 190 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$42.54.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 4 creameries, with an output of 589,235 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 10,816, average value per head, \$53.29; cattle, 35,377, average value per head, \$18.08; sheep, 16,870, average value per head, \$2.65; swine, 21,800, average value per head, \$4.38.

The county has 11 banks, the deposits of which are \$916,566.26. It has 101 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 2 high schools, 3 private schools; and 37 churches, divided as follows: Norwegian Lutheran, 11; Catholic, 5; Swedish Lutheran, 3; Methodist, 5; Presbyterian, 3; Advents, 1; German Lutheran, 3; Swedish Baptist, 1; German Evangelistical, 2; Episcopal, 1; Free Mission, 2. It also has 8 newspapers.

The county is well supplied with railroads, having the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads, which, with their branches afford excellent transportation facilities to the markets of Winona, Mankato, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other cities in the state.

There are 8 villages within the borders of the county, viz.: Avoca, population, 251; Chandler, 178; Currie, 311; Fulda, 701; Hadley, 140; Iona, 288; Lake Wilson, 182; Slayton, 839.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$6,941,468, of which \$1,061,583 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$30 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and nearness to markets and railroads.

NICOLLET COUNTY.

This county was organized March 5, 1853, with the county seat at St. Peter, and is situated in the south central portion of the state, about 75 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Chicago & Northwestern railroads.

The soil is a dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The original surface was one-third fine, high, rolling prairie; one-third timber, such as oak, elm, maple, basswood, ash, etc., and one-third meadows and lakes. The timbered sections have been cleared, and transformed into valuable farms.

The county is well drained as the Minnesota river forms the southwestern and eastern boundaries for a distance of 60 miles. It also has several lakes, the largest of which are, Swan, Middle and Timber lakes.

The area of the county is 464.61 square miles, or 297,351.78 acres, of which 278,782.41 acres are land, and 18,469.37 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,550 farms, with an average value per acre of \$43.95.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long-distance telephones are within the reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 14,944 of which 10,492 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,237; Sweden, 1,194; Norway, 514; Great Britain and Ireland, 261; Denmark, 56; Austria, 60; Russia, 19; France, 13; other countries, 38. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 87, with an invested capital of \$493,836.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to the last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 17.97 bu.; oats, 44.41 bu.; corn, 40.8 bu.; barley, 34.35 bu.; rye, 15.02 bu.; flax, 11.89 bu.; buckwheat, 13.9 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.75 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 105.75 bushels; onions, 226.83 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$63.51 per acre.

Live stock, dairying and fruit raising are extensively carried on in this county. In 1906 the county had 14 creameries, the output of which was 972,616 lbs. of butter. Live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses,

9,082, average value per head, \$62.67; cattle, 22,273, average value per head, \$19.80; sheep, 3,720, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 11,350, average value per head, \$5.25.

The county has 5 banks, the deposits of which are \$817,667.77. It has 62 rural schools, 6 graded schools; 1 high school, 3 private schools, and 28 churches with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic. It also has 5 newspapers.

The county has one city and four villages, viz: St. Peter, city, population, 4,514; Courtland, village, 223; Lafayette, 245; Nicollet, 341; North Mankato, 1,129.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$6,554,928, of which \$1,294,719 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$35 to \$75 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

NOBLES COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Graham Lakes which was later changed to Worthington, the present county seat. The county is situated in the southern tier of counties bordering on Iowa, and is the second county east of the Dakota line.

The soil is a deep, dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie diversified by several small rivers which form a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 727.66 square miles, or 465,704.16 acres, of which 454,877.12 acres are land, and 10,827.04 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,929 farms at an average value per acre of \$40.95.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics were as follows: wheat, 11.68 bu.; oats, 31.58 bu.; corn, 29.16 bu.; barley, 28.16 bu.; rye, 10.78 bu.; flax, 10.67 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.63 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 105.84 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$47.16.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 6 creameries, the output of which was 627,373 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 12,535, average value per head, \$53.86; cattle, 43,345, average value per head, \$17.73; sheep, 26,590, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 33,972, average value per head, \$4.40.

The population of the county in 1905 was 15,056, of which 11,977 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,311; Sweden, 576; Norway, 313; Great Britain and Ireland, 451; Den-

mark, 103; Austria, 71; other countries, 254. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 50 with an invested capital of \$138,088. The county has 15 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,422,896.24. It has 100 rural schools, 18 graded schools, 1 high school, and 48 churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, German Presbyterian, Catholic, German Lutheran, German Evangelical, Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Mission, Swedish Baptist, Norwegian Lutheran, Congregational, Episcopal, Unitarian, Baptist, German Baptist Brethren, Bethel Reformed, and Christian Reformed. It also has 11 newspapers.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having three different lines, viz: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has one city and eleven villages, viz: Worthington, population, 2,276; Adrian, 1,184; Bigelow, 194; Brewster, 273; Dundee, 182; Ellsworth, 537; Kinbrae, 111; Lismore, 181; Round Lake, 245; Rushmore, 228; Reading, 82; Willmont, 279.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$9,491,979, of which \$1,618,985 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$30 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

NORMAN COUNTY.

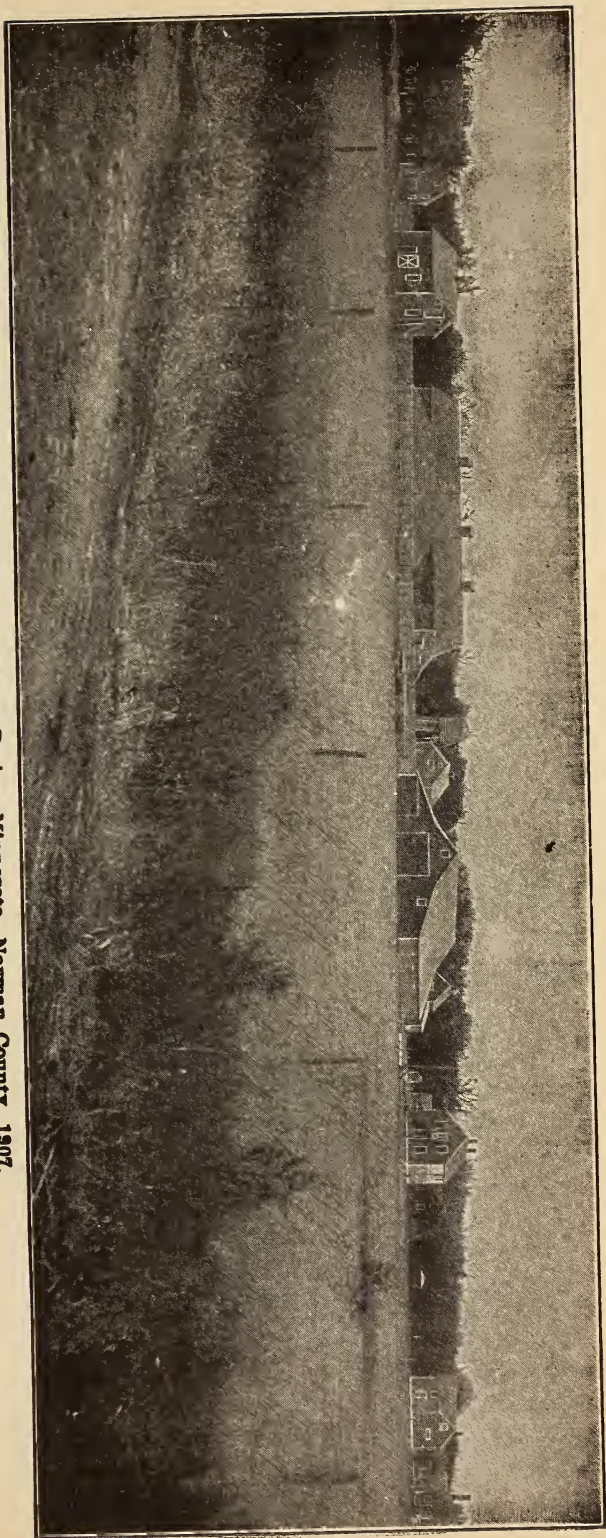
This county was organized February 17, 1881, with the county seat at Ada. It is situated in the western part of the state, being separated from North Dakota by the Red River of the North.

The soil is a rich, black loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is prairie, with a universal slope towards the Red River, in which direction all streams trend, forming a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 883.32 square miles, or 564,506.57 acres, of which 563,742.3 acres are land and 764.27 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,766 farms at an average value per acre of \$25.14.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 18,176 of which 11,397 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 416; Sweden, 321; Norway, 3,567; Great Britain and Ireland 184; Denmark, 54; Austria, 25; other countries, 81. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing, of which the county has 24, with an invested capital of \$197,444.



General View Richards Farm, Perley, Minnesota, Norman County, 1907.



View of H. Thorson's Farm, Town of Sanford, Grant County, Minn.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16 bu.; oats, 28 bu.; corn, 30 bu.; barley, 28 bu.; rye, 12 bu.; flax, 15 bu. The hay crop averaged 2.25 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 112.82 bushels, onions, 101 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$12.62.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and small fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1906 the county had 12 creameries with an output of 786,636 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,478, average value per head, \$55.46; cattle, 24,624, average value per head, \$14.99; sheep, 5,005, average value per head, \$3.40; swine, 6,034, average value per head, \$5.67.

The county has 11 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,100,000. It has 101 rural schools, 2 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 32 churches with denominations as follows: German and Norwegian Lutheran, German and Norwegian Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Catholic. It also has 6 newspapers. The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having three branches of the Great Northern railroad which traverse all parts of the county.

The county has six villages, viz: Ada, population, 1,515; Gary, 262; Halstad, 610; Hendrum, 386; Shelly, 195; Twin Valley, 632.

On Jan. 1, 1909, there were 2,295 acres of state land unsold in this county.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$6,379,122, of which \$1,145,901 was personal property.

Unimproved land can be purchased in this county from \$12 to \$20 per acre, and improved farms can be had from \$20 to 40 an acre, according to location and improvements.

OLMSTED COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Rochester, and is situated in the southeastern part of the state, being one of the second tier north of the Iowa line. It is about 70 miles southeast of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago Great Western railroads which traverse all portions of the county, affording ample transportation facilities for all sections to the markets of the state. Like most counties in the interior of the state, the surface of Olmsted county is a high, rolling prairie, with low but sometimes precipitous bluffs bordering most of the streams.

It is thoroughly drained by the Zumbro, Whitewater and Root rivers with their tributaries.

The soil is very rich and deep black loam, with a clay subsoil. The area of the county is 662.36 square miles, or 423,911.24 acres, of which 421,391.04 acres are land, and 2,520.2 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,806 farms at an average value per acre of \$51.30.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16.17 bu.; oats, 35.37 bu.; corn, 36.77 bu.; barley, 28.65 bu.; rye, 16.89 bu.; flax, 12.48 bu.; buckwheat, 12.76 bu. The hay crop had an average of 2.01 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 114.77 bushels; onions, 256.5 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$42.39.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 14 creameries with an output of 1,654,269 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: Horses, 12,839, average value per head, \$59.59; cattle, 46,131, average value per head, \$19.81; sheep, 35,115, average value per head, \$2.70; swine, 30,148, average value per head, \$5.87. The population of the county in 1905 was 22,409, of which 17,997 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,477; Sweden, 75; Norway, 553; Great Britain and Ireland, 990; Denmark, 241; Bohemia, 51; other countries, 73. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 16 with an invested capital of \$623,444.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has 8 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,880,194.73. It has 135 rural schools, 9 graded schools, 2 high schools, 4 private schools, and 40 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Norwegian, German, Swedish and English Lutheran, Christian Science, Evangelical, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal, and Advents. It also has 5 newspapers.

The county has one city and six villages, viz: Rochester, population, 7,233; Stewartville, village, 851; Orinoco, 196; High Forest, 106; Eyota, 400; Chatfield (part of), 375; Byron, 315.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$10,205,836, of which \$1,998,110 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$35 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

This county was organized March 18, 1858, with the county seat at Fergus Falls, and is situated in the western part of the state, bordering on the famous "Park Region" of Minnesota. It is about 150 miles from Duluth at the head of the lakes, about the same distance from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and about 50 miles from the cities of Crookston and Moorhead, all of which afford markets for the products grown and manufactured in the county. It is connected with above named cities by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo railroads, which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a rich, dark loam and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with groves of timber, and is traversed by the Red, Otter Tail, Leaf and several other rivers. These, with the numerous lakes (for which the county and state are noted), form a perfect drainage system for the county.

Nearly every township in the county has one or more beautiful lakes, where the sportsman will find all kinds of fish, while the timbered tracts abound with game.

The area of the county is 2,240.2 square miles, or 1,433,726.44 acres, of which 1,270,977.77 acres are land, and 162,748.62 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 5,909 farms at an average value per acre of \$22.72.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16.34 bu.; oats, 49.61 bu.; corn, 27.39 bu., barley, 31.62 bu.; rye, 15.33 bu.; flax, 10.7 bu.; buckwheat, 13.83 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.51 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 92.38 bushels, onions 188.13 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$50.64.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 19 creameries with an output of 1,903,888 lbs. of butter. It also had 7 cheese factories, the output of which was 278,458 lbs. of cheese. The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 22,356, average value per head \$46.80; cattle, 64,968, average value per head, \$18.52; sheep, 16,205, average value per head, \$1.74; swine, 21,198, average value per head, \$3.74.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones. It also has 15 newspapers. It has 258 rural schools, 11 graded schools, 3 high schools, and 76 churches with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Episcopal, Catholic, Baptist and Christian Science.

The population of the county in 1905 was 48,229 of which 33,759 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,666; Swedish, 2,594; Norway, 5,140; Great Britain and Ireland, 769; Denmark, 346; Poland, 138; Finland, 1,069; Russia, 153; other countries, 59. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 164 with an invested capital of \$753,068. The county has 17 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,856,333.58.

It has one city and sixteen villages, viz: Fergus Falls, population, 6,692; Altona, 200; Battle Lake, 552; Bluffton, 324; Clitherall, 149; Deer Creek, 351; Dent, 142; Elizabeth, 167; Henning, 589; New York Mills, 440; Vinning, 196; Otter Tail, 209; Parkers Prairie, 377; Pelican Rapids, 1,095; Perham, 1,366; Richville, 181; Underwood, 175.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908, was \$12,097,190, of which \$2,550,952 was personal property.

On January 1st, 1909, there were, in this county, 2,428 acres of state school lands unsold. Land can be purchased in this county at \$15 per acre, and upwards, according to improvements, proximity to markets, etc.

PINE COUNTY.

This county was organized March 1, 1856, with the county seat at Chengwatanam which was later changed to Pine City, the present county seat.

The county is situated about half way between the Twin Cities and Duluth, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil, climate and productions are such as to favor all industries, and similar to other northern counties.

The surface is gently rolling, and as originally covered with a dense growth of timber, a large portion of which has been cut.

The county is well drained by the Snake, Kettle, Pine, Sand, Crooked, Tamarac, Grindstone and Spruce rivers.

The area of the county is 1,444.5 square miles, or 924,477.58 acres, of which 908,632.83 acres are land, and 15,845.68 acres are water. The county has 1,990 farms. The average value per acre of land in this county for 1907 was \$12.87.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

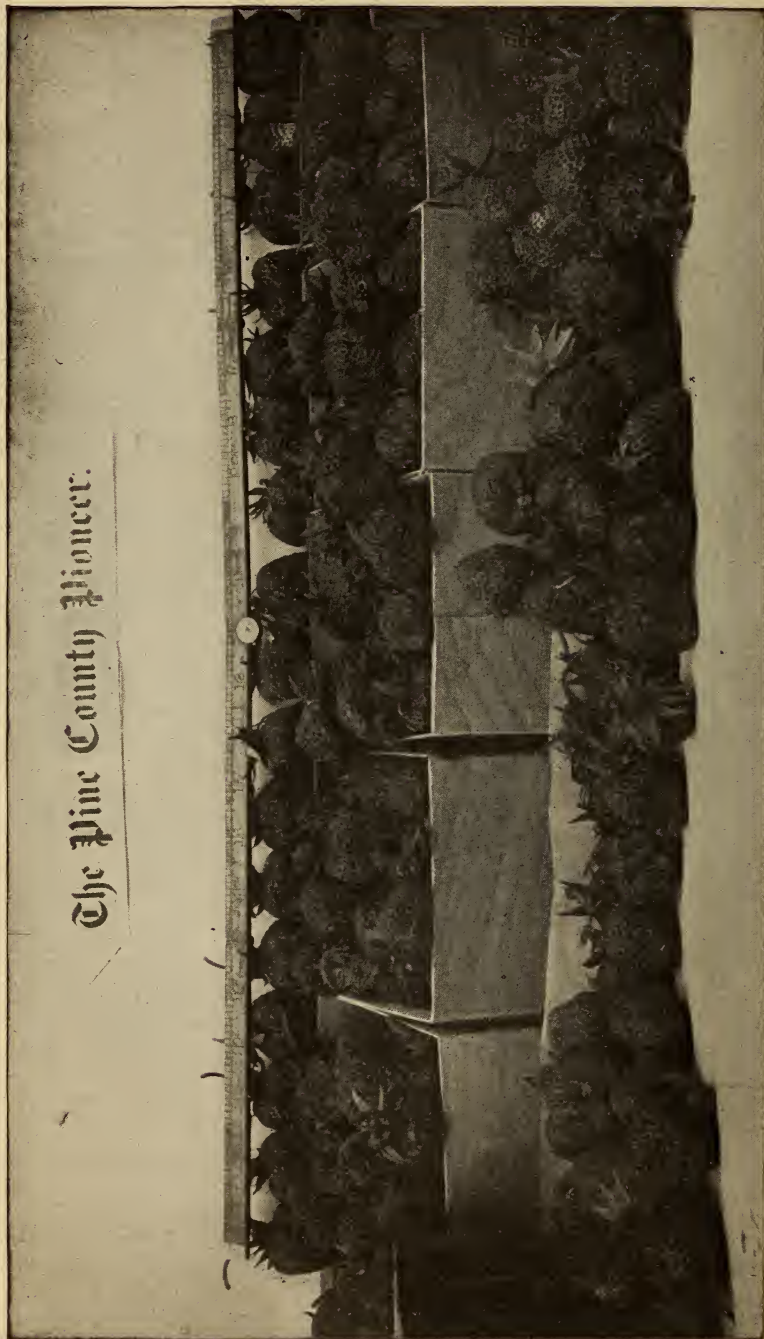
The population of the county in 1905 was 14,869, of which 9,847 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 782; Sweden, 1,904; Norway, 382; Great Britain and Ireland, 560; Denmark, 41; Bohemia, 359; Poland, 225; Finland, 366; Austria, 159; Russia, 41; other countries, 203. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 37, with an invested capital of \$1,236,243.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 17.5 bu.; oats, 32.93 bu.; corn, 27.95 bu.; barley, 21.49 bu.; rye, 15.95 bu.; flax, 9.64 bu.; buckwheat, 10.96 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.66 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 90.4 bushels, onions, 107.61 bushels, while miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$38.50.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 4 creameries, the output of which was 782,138 lbs. of butter. Also, one cheese factory with an output of 20,907 lbs. of cheese.

The Pine County Pioneer.



Strawberries Grown in Pine County.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 4,359, average value per head, \$58.15; cattle, 16,345, average value per head, \$19.92; sheep, 4,080, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 3,188, average value per head, \$4.57.

The county has 6 banks, the deposits of which are \$334,879.69. It has 85 rural schools, 7 graded schools, 4 high schools and 46 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, German and Swedish Lutheran, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Advents. It also has 5 newspapers.

The county has 8 villages, viz: Brook Park, population, 161; Bruno, 218; Hinckley, 471; Pine City, 1,092; Rutledge, 219; Sandstone, 1,589; Sturgeon Lake, 162; Willow River, 571.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$5,041,879, of which \$771,211 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were, in this county, 6,009 acres of school lands unsold.

Unimproved land can be purchased in this county from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Improved land can be had from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

PIPESTONE COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Pipestone, and is situated in the southwestern part of the state about 160 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Omaha, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, and Rock Island railroads, which traverse all sections of the county.

The soil is a dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface, like all southern counties of the state, is fine, undulating prairie, interspersed with small groves of timber.

The county is well drained by several streams which rise in the central part of the county and flow in all directions, the principal ones being the Rock, Redwood and Split Rock rivers.

The area of the county is 463.27 square miles, or 296,493.57 acres of which 295,881.75 acres are land, and 611.76 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,085 farms, at an average value per acre of \$33.90.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,662, of which 7,803 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 721; Sweden, 136; Norway, 349; Great Britain and Ireland 316; Denmark, 154; Austria, 21; other countries, 157. Their occupations being the various agricultural pursuits and manufacturing industries of which the county has 45, with an invested capital of \$119,920.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: Wheat, 12.72 bu.; oats, 34.3 bu.; corn, 26.35 bu.; barley, 26.74 bu.; rye, 10.27 bu.; flax, 10.85 bu.; buckwheat, 11.36 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.5 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 83.1 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$52.25.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are extensively carried on in this county. In 1906 it had 5 creameries, the output of which was 556,791 lbs. of butter.

Live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 6,751, average value per head, \$54.49; cattle, 19,529, average value per head, \$17.97; sheep, 26,475, average value per head, \$2.62; swine, 13,560, average value per head, \$5.51.

The county has 10 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,160,000. It has 67 rural schools; 6 graded schools; 1 high school, and 24 churches with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic. It also has 7 newspapers.

There is 1 city and 6 villages in this county, viz: Pipestone City, population, 2,885; Edgerton, 380; Holland, 221; Jasper, 520; Ruthton, 323; Troska, 325; Woodstock, 280.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$4,755,151, of which \$877,799.00 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$25 to \$60 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

POLK COUNTY.

This county was organized July 20, 1858, with the county seat at Crookston, and is situated in the northwestern part of the state. The soil is a rich, black sandy loam with a clay subsoil.

The surface of this county is divided into two parts, the western half being prairie, and the eastern portion of the county, which was originally covered with a dense growth of pine and hardwood timber, is being rapidly cleared and transformed into some of the finest farms in the state.

The county is well drained, as the western portion lies in the famous Red River Valley, the eastern half of the county being drained by the Red Lake, Clearwater, and several other rivers.

The area of the county is 1,934.18 square miles, or 1,307,822.97 acres, of which 1,281,004.3 acres are land, and 26,818.67 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 4,024 farms, at an average value per acre of 22.72.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 37,212, of which 25,264 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany,

845; Sweden, 1,707; Norway, 6,358; Great Britain and Ireland, 2,183; Denmark, 205; Bohemia, 205; Austria, 80; Russia, 174; France, 22; other countries, 169.

Their occupations are agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 102, with an invested capital of \$1,230,365.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 13.5 bu.; oats, 28.7 bu.; corn, 26.12 bu.; barley, 24.19 bu.; rye, 16.44 bu.; flax, 10.43 bu.; buckwheat, 8.59 bu.

The hay crop had an average yield of 1.5 tons per acre. In vegetables, potatoes averaged 153.16 bushels; onions, 257.17 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$61.22 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are extensively carried on in this county.

In 1906 the county had 17 creameries, the output of which was 1,034,924 lbs. of butter, also 4 cheese factories with an output of 186,011 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 17,135, average value per head, \$56.19; cattle, 48,598, average value per head, \$15.98; sheep, 12,175, average value per head, \$1.77; swine, 9,130; average value per head, \$2.44.

The county has 20 banks, the deposits of which are \$3,517,281.60. It has 204 rural schools, 2 graded schools, 5 high schools, 4 private schools, and 117 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Evangelical, Advent, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Latter-day Saints and Christian Science. It also has 8 newspapers.

The county has two cities and ten villages, viz: Crookston, city, population, 6,794; East Grand Forks, 2,489; Beltrami, 210; Climax, 242; Erskine, 284; Euclid, 128; Fertile, 623; Fisher, 387; Fosston, 1,000; Lengby, 142; McIntosh, 671; Mentor, 280.

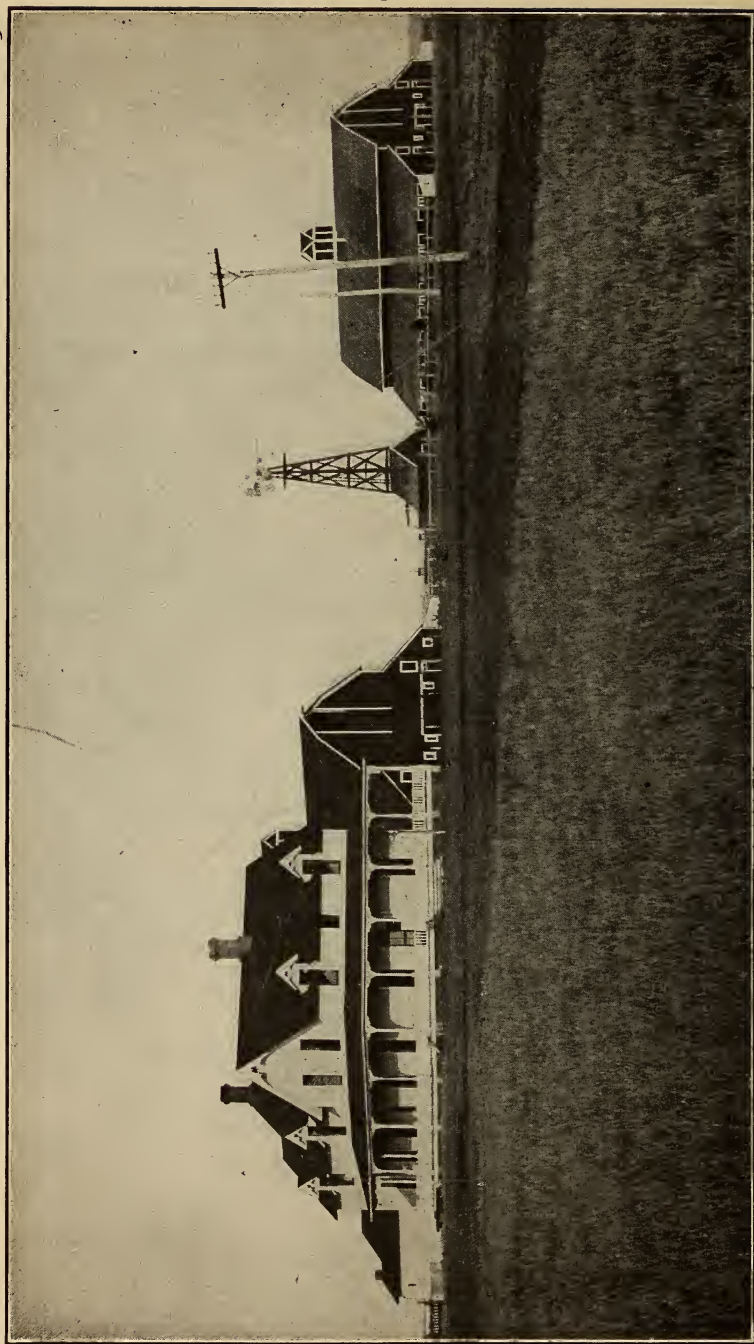
The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$11,235,634, of which \$2,300,716 was personal property.

On January 1st, 1909, there were 5,114 acres of school lands unsold; also, 790 acres of government land subject to homestead entry.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$10 to \$50 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

POPE COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20th, 1862, with the county seat at Stockholm which was afterwards moved to Glenwood, the present county seat. It is located about 50 miles south and a little west of the center of the state, and consists of 24 townships, or about 460,000 acres of land. This section is commonly called "the park region of Minnesota," on account of its timber, lakes and streams.



The McLaurey Farm in Pope County.

The soil is a black and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie diversified with numerous meadows, timber, lakes and streams.

This county possesses all the attributes common to this portion of the state. In soil, climate and people you will find all that could be claimed by the most favored sections of this region. All kinds of vegetables are produced growing to a large size, and of excellent flavor. Potatoes especially appear to be native to the soil. Their quality is unsurpassed, and yield enormously. But recently has any attention been given to the raising of corn, although for twenty years it has been raised in small quantities with remarkable success. At the great World's Fair at Chicago, Pope county carried off two prizes on corn, one on wheat and four on flax. While it is true that heretofore wheat raising has been the chief industry of this section, all this is now fast changing and diversified farming is becoming the general rule. Clover and grasses grow luxuriantly and are exceedingly rich and nutritious, and this with the demonstrated fact that corn and all feed crops are unfailing is fast leading the farmers into the raising of cattle and hogs.

The cereal crop and average bushels per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 13.66 bu.; oats, 30.74 bu.; corn, 29.45 bu.; barley, 28 bu.; flax, 10.46 bu.; buckwheat, 13 bu.; rye, 13.52 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.32 tons per acre, while in vegetables potatoes averaged 98.2 bushels; onions, 157.5, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$47.21. In 1906 the county had 7 creameries with an output of 498,259 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,278, average value per head, \$53.73; cattle, 26,780, average value per head, \$14.53; sheep, 5,315, average value per head, \$2.56; swine, 8,096, average value per head, \$3.46. The county has 9 banks, the deposits of which are \$600,000. It has 94 rural schools, 2 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 35 churches with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Methodist, Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian and Episcopal. It also has 5 weekly newspapers. The county has 2,006 farms.

Nearly every farm in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery and telephone systems.

This county is traversed by three railroads, viz: Soo Line, Northern Pacific and Great Northern. At Glenwood the Winnipeg branch of the Soo leaves the main line. Here also will be the division headquarters of the Glenwood-Duluth line now under construction by the Soo Company, thus giving the county two direct lines to Duluth and three to the Twin Cities, placing the principal markets of the state within easy access to all portions of the county.

The population of the county in 1905 was 13,364 of which 9,788 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 206; Bohemia, 59; Sweden, 609; Norway, 2,287; Great Britain and Ireland, 346; Denmark, 58; other countries, 11. Their occupations are the va-

rious agricultural occupations, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 23, with an invested capital of \$59,440.

The county has 8 villages, viz: Glenwood, population, 1,718; Cyrus, 305; Lowry, 284; Starbuck, 535; Sedan, 112; Villard, 292; Farwell, 100; Westport, 100.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$5,363,266, of which \$1,021,977 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$25 to \$50 per acre, depending on the quality, location and improvements upon same.

RAMSEY COUNTY.

This county was organized October 27, 1849, with the county seat at St. Paul. It is situated in the eastern part of the state, being bounded on the north by Anoka county, on the east by Washington, on the south by the Mississippi river which separates it from Dakota county, on the west by Hennepin and part of Anoka counties.

The area is 187.15 square miles, or 119,744.05 acres, of which 111,168.71 acres are land, and 8,605.34 acres are water.

Ramsey county was originally a portion of the area of old St. Croix county, Wisconsin Territory. St. Paul was the voting precinct of that county in 1846. In 1849, the first legislature of the Territory of Minnesota organized several counties, and among others Ramsey, naming it after Hon. Alexander Ramsey, the first governor of the Territory.

The county of Ramsey, as at first organized, extended north to the southern line of Itaska county and embraced the east three-quarters of what is now Anoka, the east one-half and northwest quarter of Isanti county, the east half of Mille Lacs, southeast two-thirds of Aitkin, and the whole area now embraced in Kanabec county. It was reduced to its present limits in 1866.

The county contains about 4 1-2 townships, two townships being good farm lands, the balance sandy and broken, interspersed with occasional tracts of fair land. On account of its proximity to the city, land in the vicinity of St. Paul is very valuable, ranging from \$50 to \$150 an acre according to location.

The population of the county in 1905 was 206,330, of which 147,178 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 16,672; Sweden, 12,365; Norway, 4,291; Great Britain and Ireland, 14,286; Denmark, 1,423; Bohemia, 1,071; Poland, 1,345; Austria, 2,068; Russia, 2,002; France, 272; other countries, 3,357. Their occupations are truck farming, gardening, dairying, poultry and fruit raising, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 1605, with an invested capital of \$36,401,282. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 8,662, average value per head, \$114.67; cattle, 7,687, average value per head, \$33.60; sheep, 280, average value per head, \$3.48; swine, 2,656, average value per head, \$9.89.

In 1906 the county had 7 creameries, with an output of 8,199,807 lbs. of butter.

The county has one city and three villages, viz: St. Paul, population, 197,023; New Brighton, 362; North St. Paul, 1,400; White Bear Lake, 1,724. St. Paul, the county seat, is also the capital of the state of Minnesota.

The following figures will give the reader an idea of the prosperity St. Paul has enjoyed since 1900:

	1900	1907
Bank Deposits	21,812,738	39,928,790
Bank Clearings	247,060,964	484,891,667
Post Office Receipts	521,367	1,002,474
Manufacturing Capital	25,659,214 (1905)	36,401,282
Manufactured Products	30,056,079 (1905)	38,318,704
Property Valuations	86,637,646	104,811,850
Building Permits	2,753,907	8,057,981
Real Estate Transfers	4,848,114	9,328,238

Every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries and telephone systems. Schools, and churches of all denominations are scattered over the county.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$110,677,695, of which \$24,243,206 was personal property.

RED LAKE COUNTY.

This county was organized December 24, 1896, with the county seat at Red Lake Falls, and is situated in the northwestern part of the state. It is bounded on the north by Marshall county, east by Beltrami and Clearwater counties, and on the south and west by Polk county.

The soil is very rich and productive, being a black loam with a clay subsoil. The character of the county varies considerably, the greater part of it being gently rolling; other parts sparsely timbered, while still in other sections we find dense hardwood timber.

The county is well watered by the Red Lake, Clearwater, Hill, Thief and Black rivers.

The area of the county is 1,116 square miles, or 714,050.28 acres, of which 713,438.52 acres are land, and 611.76 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,082 farms at an average value per acre of \$17.36.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 15,955, of which 10,938 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 371; Sweden, 884; Norway, 2,252; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,258; Denmark, 85; Poland, 44; Austria, 103; other countries, 20. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 30, with an invested capital of \$1,744,097.

The cereal crop, and average bushels per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 13.53 bu.; oats, 29.17 bu.; corn, 27.79 bu.; barley, 19.1 bu.; rye, 12.77 bu.; flax, 8.45 bu.; buckwheat, 10.7 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.55 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 105.36 bushels; onions, 154.67 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$42.76.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1906 the county had 7 creameries, with an output of 565,205 lbs. of butter; also, 4 cheese factories with an output of 113,526 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 5,867, average value per head, \$56.46; cattle, 25,624, average value per head, \$16.34; sheep, 4,685, average value per head, \$1.72; swine, 5,512, average value per head, \$3.62.

The county has 11 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,053,384.71. It has 108 rural schools, 1 graded school, 2 high schools, and 18 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, 7; Presbyterian, 2; Methodist, 2; German Lutheran, 1; Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, 7. It also has 6 newspapers.

The Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Soo railroads, which traverse all portions of the county, furnish excellent transportation facilities to the best markets in the northwest.

The county has two cities and four villages, viz: Red Lake Falls, population, 1,797; Thief River Falls, 3,502; Plummer village, 139; St. Hilaire, 911; Lambert, 600; Terre Bonne, 100.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$3,963,729, of which \$918, 117 was personal property.

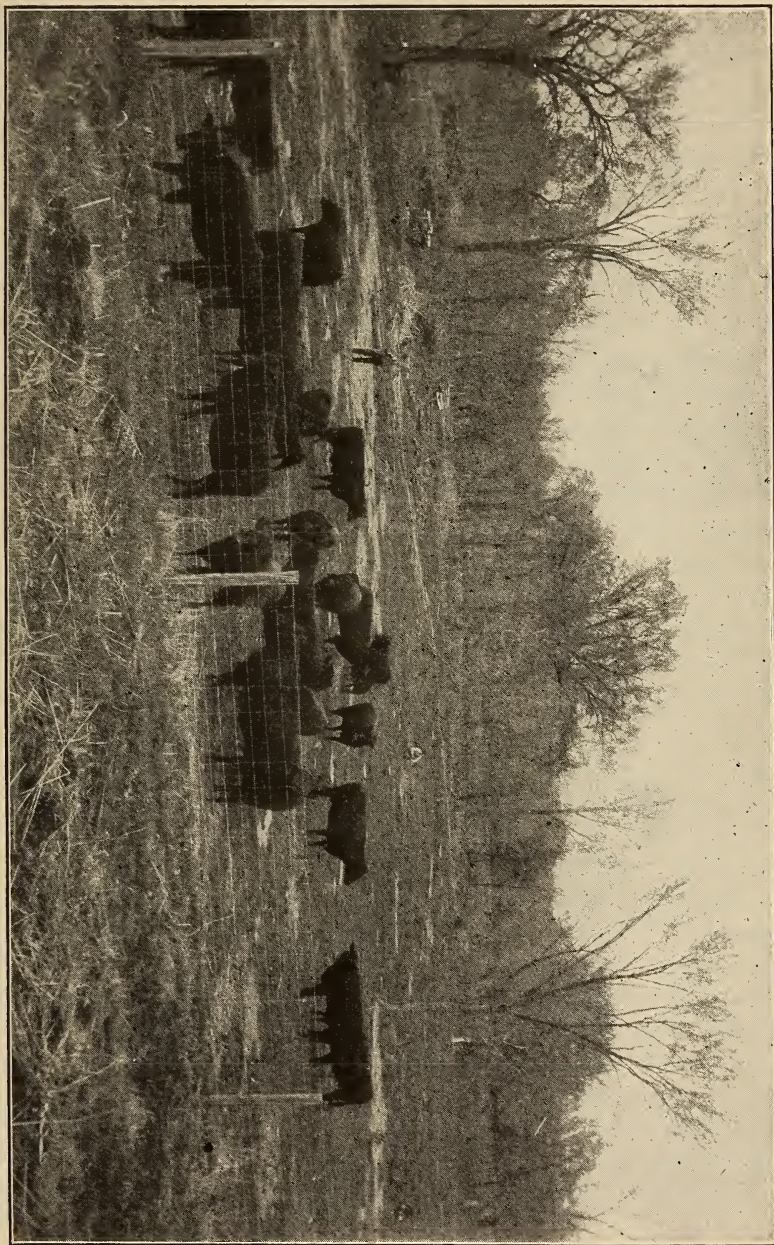
On January 1, 1909, there were, in this county, 9,017 acres of state school lands unsold. Also 3,928 acres of government land subject to homestead entry. Land can be purchased in this county from \$5 to \$35 per acre, according to location and improvements.

REDWOOD COUNTY.

This county was organized February 6, 1862, with the county seat at Redwood Falls. It is situated in the southwestern part of the state, about 100 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Chicago & Northwestern railroads, which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is very fertile, being a deep, rich dark loam, with a clay subsoil. There is scarcely any waste land in the county. The surface is undulating, while along the Minnesota, Redwood and Cottonwood rivers there is some timber, the principal varieties being elm, ash, oak, maple, cottonwood and red cedar.

The county is well drained by the above named rivers, which flow through all parts of the county.



Herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, Bred and Raised in Redwood County, Minnesota.

The area of the county is 893.83 square miles, or 572,052.87 acres, of which 557,122.74 acres are land, and 14,930.13 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,466 farms at an average value per acre of \$37.08.

Every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 19,034, of which 14,957 were native born, the foreign population is as follows: Germany, 1,897; Sweden, 327; Norway, 508; Great Britain and Ireland, 501; Austria, 206; Denmark, 569; other countries, 69. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 67, with an invested capital of \$216,830.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 15.36 bu.; oats, 42.24 bu.; corn, 32.29 bu.; barley, 31.63 bu.; rye, 16.71 bu.; flax, 10.92 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.88 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 103.54 bushels; onions, 140 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$38.98 per acre.

Live stock, dairying and fruit raising are extensively carried on in this county. In 1906 the county had 16 creameries with an output of 843,290 lbs. of butter. The live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 14,710, average value per head, \$62.63; cattle, 33,060, average value per head, \$18.88; sheep, 11,165, average value per head, \$2.62; swine, 19,890, average value per head, \$6.39.

The county has 20 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,400,000. It has 104 rural schools; 5 graded schools; 2 high schools; 1 private school, and 60 churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, German and Scandinavian Lutheran and Episcopal. It also has 12 newspapers.

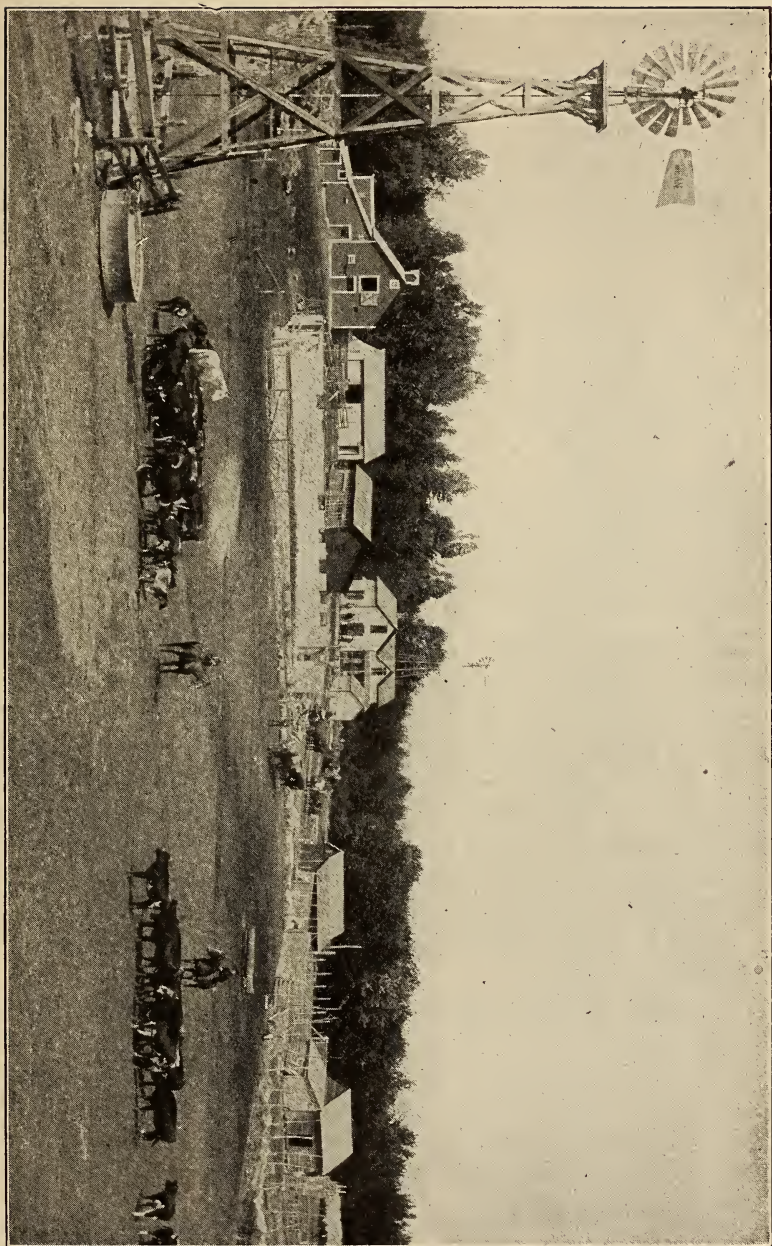
The county has one city and 15 villages, viz: Redwood Falls, city, population, 1,806; Belview, 318; Clements, 107; Delhi, 174; Lamberton, 657; Lucan, 89; Milroy, 173; Morgan, 608; North Redwood, 126; Revere, 171; Sanborn, 549; Seaforth, 195; Vesta, 286; Wabasso, 388; Walnut Grove, 392; Wanda, 179.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$11,439,258, of which \$1,750,388 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$25 to \$75 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

RENVILLE COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, the county seat being at Olivia. It is situated on the north bank of the Minnesota river, in the central portion of the state. It is about 75 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Chicago,



Farm Scene Near Morton, Renville County, Minnesota.

Milwaukee & St. Paul and Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads, which traverse the northern and southern portions of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie, interspersed with frequent groves of hardwood timber along the streams.

The Minnesota river has a drop of 150 feet from the table land to the water's edge, thus forming a complete and adequate drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 981.31 square miles, or 628,036.58 acres, of which 621,650.89 acres are land, and 6,385.69 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 3,258 farms at an average value of \$38.88 per acre.

Almost every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, local and long distance telephones, in addition to being close to a good local market.

The population of the county in 1905 was 24,032 of which 18,004 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,230; Sweden, 1,040; Norway, 1,490; Great Britain and Ireland, 413; Bohemia, 345; Finland, 117; Denmark, 103; Austria, 132; other countries, 147. Their occupations are, in a large measure, the various kinds of agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 73, with an invested capital of \$346,516.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, was as follows: wheat, 16.42 bu.; oats, 41.11 bu.; corn, 29.84 bu.; barley, 30.26 bu.; flax, 11.88 bu.; rye, 16.46 bu. In vegetables, potatoes averaged 88.79 bu.; onions 194 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$41.06.

Timothy, clover, redtop and alfalfa grasses grow abundantly, and yield large crops. Root crops of all kinds grow in this county, and some of the farmers are raising sugar beets, although this branch of industry has not, as yet, attained any great degree of prominence; but enough has been grown to show that the soil and climate are adapted to the raising of this product.

In addition to the cereal, hay and root crops, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are among the county's most prominent industries. In 1906 the county had 20 creameries, the output of which was 1,120,964 lbs. of butter. The live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 17,759, average value per head, \$53.34; cattle, 35,283, average value per head, \$16.20; sheep, 8,050, average value per head, \$1.74; swine, 19,876, average value per head, \$3.52.

The county has 16 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,657,177.17. It has 132 rural schools, 10 grade schools, 6 high schools, 2 private schools, and 64 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal, Baptist, German Evangelical, German and Swedish Lutheran, Swedish United Lutheran,

Norwegian Synod of America, and Norwegian Lutheran United Church of America. It also has 11 newspapers.

The county has 1 city and 9 villages, viz: Renville City, population, 1,229; Bird Island, 907; Buffalo Lake, 474; Danube, 141; Fairfax, 775; Franklin, 524; Hector, 774; Morton, 755; Olivia, 1,019; Sacred Heart, 639.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$11,202,437, of which \$1,814,343 was personal property.

Land in this county can be purchased for \$30 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

RICE COUNTY.

This county was organized March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Faribault, and is situated about 50 miles south of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Rock Island railroads which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface of the county is open land, but much diversified in appearance. The streams of the county, which are numerous, have cut the high table lands into small and beautiful valleys, yet have left enough of the high land to form the principal farm area.

The area of the county is 505 square miles, or 322,560.7 acres, of which 311,505.87 acres are land, and 11,054.83 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,501 farms at an average value per acre of \$71.60.

The cereal crop and average bushels per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 17.27 bu.; oats, 36.57 bu.; corn, 34.98 bu.; barley, 29.64 bu.; rye, 14.05 bu.; flax, 12.45 bu.; buckwheat, 12.38 bu. The hay crop averaged 1.77 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 90.02 bushels, onions 256.17 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$36.54.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 15 creameries, the output of which was 1,478,372 lbs. of butter. It also had 1 cheese factory with an output of 125,000 lbs. of cheese. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,645, average value per head, \$59.85; cattle, 33,605, average value per head, \$20.43; sheep, 6,390, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 13,840, average value per head, \$5.03.

The population of the county in 1905 was 26,247, of which 19,942 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,585; Sweden, 332; Norway, 1,031; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,170; Denmark, 144; Bohemia, 619; Austria, 63; France, 32; other countries, 186. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 178 with an invested capital of \$1,144,731.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has 7 banks, the deposits of which are \$2,617,402.23. It has 112 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 48 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, German and English Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational and Christian Science.

The county has 2 cities and six villages, viz.: Faribault, population, 8,279; Northfield, 3,438; Dundas, village, 399; Lonsdale, 172; Morristown, 574; Nerstrand, 272; Wesley, 304; Wheatland, 80.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$9,661,093, of which \$2,253,057 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$40 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

ROCK COUNTY.

This county was organized May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Luverne, and is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the state. It is bounded on the north by Pipestone county, on the east by Nobles county, on the south by the state of Iowa, and on the west by South Dakota.

The soil is a deep, dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie, drained by the Rock river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 482.67 square miles, or 308,910.15 acres, of which 307,736.11 acres are land, and 1,174.04 acres are water. The land area is divided into 1,440 farms at an average value per acre of \$41.13.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 14.1 bu.; oats, 33.9 bu.; corn, 33.77 bu.; barley, 28.23 bu.; rye, 14.02 bu.; flax, 12.59 bu.; buckwheat, 10 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.88 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 111.04 bu.; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$37.53.

Dairying, live stock, poultry, and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 4 creameries, the output of which was 476,286 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 8,414, average value per head, \$53.55; cattle, 27,220, average value per head, \$17.87; sheep, 22,035, average value per head, \$2.59; swine, 25,250, average value per head, \$4.33.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,729, of which 7,359 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 882; Sweden, 66; Norway, 1,046; Great Britain and Ireland, 218; Denmark, 72; other countries, 86. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has

27 with an invested capital of \$93,506. The county has 7 banks, the deposits of which are \$872,465.22. It has 68 rural schools, 5 graded schools, 1 high school, and 21 churches divided as follows: German Lutheran, 2; Norwegian Lutheran, 7; Catholic, 1; Presbyterian, 4; Methodist, 3; Unitarian, 1; Episcopal, 1; Baptist, 2. It also has 6 newspapers.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having 4 railroads, viz: Great Northern, Rock Island, Omaha and Illinois Central, which bring all portions of the county within easy access to all the markets of the state.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has one city and five villages, viz.: Luverne City, population, 2,272; Beaver Creek, 202; Hardwick, 269; Hills, 320; Jasper (part of), 99; Magnolia, 196.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$6,308,629, of which \$1,050,980 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$30 an acre and upwards, according to improvements, location to markets, etc.

ROSEAU COUNTY.

This county was organized December 31, 1894, with the county seat at Roseau, and is situated in the extreme northern part of the state, bordering on Canada and the Lake of the Woods.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The western portion of the county is prairie, although some parts of same are covered with small brush which is easily cleared. This part of the county is rolling land, drained by the tributaries of the Rosseau river into the Red River of the North. The eastern portion of the county was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, mostly hardwood, and large tracts of swamp lands are found here. These, however, are being drained by the united efforts of the state and county authorities, and when completed these swamp lands will be measured among the most productive agricultural lands in the state.

This county is comparatively new, having been formed from the eastern part of Kittson county a few years ago. At that time the district which now composes Roseau county might be said to have been new or undeveloped, as there had been little settlement in that part of the county. It is now being developed so that what was wilderness a few years ago, now presents a scene of prosperous farm homes.

The area of the county is 1,716.95 square miles, or 1,092,176.77 acres, of which 1,082,592.36 acres are land, and 9,584.41 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,772 farms with an average value per acre of \$9.08.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free delivery, local and long distance telephones, and railroads, there being two, the

Great Northern, which enters the county in the southwest corner and traverses to the northeast corner, and the Canadian Northern which runs across the northeast portion of the county.

The population of the county in 1905 was 11,191, of which 7,036 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 246; Sweden, 1,327; Norway, 1,797; Great Britain and Ireland, 429; Denmark, 36; Bohemia, 127; Poland, 215; other countries, 75. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 19, with an invested capital of \$52,500.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre for 1907 was as follows: wheat, 12 bu.; oats, 23 bu.; corn, 20 bu.; barley, 20 bu.; rye, 16 bu.; flax, 11 bu.

The hay crop averaged 2 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 130 bushels, onions 75 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$45.

Live stock, dairying and small fruit raising are rapidly coming to the front in this county. In 1906 the county had 3 creameries, the output of which was 166,245 lbs. of butter; also, one cheese factory with an output of 11,000 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 4,320, average value per head, \$44.37; cattle, 17,783, average value per head, \$21.11; sheep, 8,225, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 2,202, average value per head, \$3.57. During the year 1906 farmers in this county received from the sale of live stock, \$62,076. They also sold 387,142 dozens of eggs.

The county has 8 banks, the deposits of which are \$363,896.17. It has 100 rural schools, 4 graded schools, 12 private schools, and 20 churches with the following denominations: Free Norwegian, United Norwegian, Synod Norwegian, Swedish Mission, Swedish Baptist, Methodist-Episcopal, Episcopal Advent, English and Polish Catholic. It also has 8 newspapers.

The county has 5 incorporated villages, viz.: Badger, population, 297; Greenbush, 295; Roseau, 486; Warroad, 536; Pelan (part of), 30.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$2,539,179.

On January 1st, 1909, there were in this county 37,833 acres of school lands unsold; also, 247,000 acres of government lands, subject to homestead entry.

Wild land can be had in this county at \$3.00 an acre and upwards, while improved lands can be had at \$10 and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

This county was organized March 3, 1855, with the county seat at Duluth. It is situated in the northeastern part of the state, being bounded on the north by the Rainy River which separates it from

Canada, on the east by Lake county, south by Lake Superior and Carlton county, and on the west by Aitkin, Itasca and Koochiching counties.

In area this is the largest county in the state, having 6,611.75 square miles, or 4,230,520.94 acres of which 3,735,846.26 acres are land and 495,674.68 acres are water. The surface is rolling, and largely covered with native timber such as pine, poplar, birch, tamarac, spruce, cedar, ash, maple and oak, which is being rapidly cut off but enough is still standing to afford the settler fuel and building material.

The soil is a rich black loam and a clay subsoil, and is very productive. The northern part of the county is drained by the Vermillion river into the Rainy river, and the southern part by the St. Louis river into Lake Superior. In agricultural pursuits this county is in its infancy, as the total land area under cultivation is only 59,950 acres.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,906, average value per head, \$98.74; cattle, 9,976, average value per head, \$28.64; sheep, 760, average value per head, \$3.48; swine, 2,366, average value per head, \$5.25. In 1906 the county had 1 creamery with an output of 1,002,274 lbs. of butter.

The population of the county in 1905 was 117,513, of which 62,659 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,672; Sweden, 11,146; Norway, 5,866; Great Britain and Ireland, 11,690; Denmark, 409; Poland, 1,372; Finland, 12,076; Austria, 5,451; Russia, 1,105; France, 86; other countries, 2,981.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, lumbering, and mining, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 504 with an invested capital of \$11,699,793.

This county is the mainstay of the steel industry of the United States, as it contains iron mining districts that furnish two-thirds of the iron mined in the United States and which product annually exceeds that of any single nation on the globe (other than Spain and Great Britain, a close second to each of which it is, and either of which it may shortly surpass). It is not out of the way to say that 250,000 people derive their support from these mines.

The county has 5 cities and 14 villages within its borders, viz.: Duluth, city, population 64,942; Ely, 4,045; Eveleth, 5,332; Tower, 1,340; Virginia, 6,057; Ashawa village, 70; Aurora, 336; Biwabik, 946; Buhl, 788; Chisholm, 4,231; Fall Lake, 294; Floodwood, 423; Hibbing, 6,566; Iron Junction, 84; McKinley, 232; Mountain Iron, 604; Proctor Knott, 936; Sparta, 960; and Winton, 390.

Duluth, at the head of the Lakes (where rails and water meet), is the third city in the state, the following figures will show its growth since 1900:

	1900	1905
Population.....	52,969	64,942.
	1900.	1906.
Assessed valuation city real and personal	\$ 24,600,333.00	\$ 33,612,763.00
Postal Receipts	107,532.24	244,814.12
Valuation building permits	884,211.00	2,761,023.00
Assessed valuation, St. Louis county	44,390,484.00	(1908) 223,006,780.00
Iron ore shipped, tons	9,465,355	25,585,237
Coal receipts, tons	2,676,577	5,324,540
Lake freight received and shipped, tons	11,725,245	29,171,221
Valuation of lake freight received and shipped	\$135,109,196.00	\$251,899,844.00
Number of grain elevators, 22.		
Capacity of grain elevators, bushels	35,550,000	
Grain receipts, bushels	46,851,111	81,784,491
Grain shipments, bushels	44,602,865	83,623,242
Number of boats, arrivals and departures	11,334	14,854
Lumber cut, Duluth district, feet..	567,482,000	827,903,000
Number of railroads entering city, 9.		

On January 1st, 1909, there were in this county 275,479 acres of state school lands unsold; also, 122,000 acres of United States government land subject to homestead entry.

Wild land can be purchased in this county at \$4.00 per acre and upwards, and partly improved farm lands can be had at \$15 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

SCOTT COUNTY.

This county was organized March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Shakopee. It is situated in the east central part of the state, 30 miles south of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Omaha, and Milwaukee railroads, which bring all farms in close proximity to first-class markets.

The soil is a black loam, with a clay subsoil. The original surface of the land was about one-third prairie and bottom land, the balance being timber, brush, marsh and wild-meadow lands, which has been transformed into some of the finest farms in the state. The county is well watered, containing about 30 large lakes, and the Minnesota river which traverses half-way around the county.

The area of the county is 358.6 square miles, or 229,501.8 acres, of which 219,344.22 acres are land, and 10,157.58 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,646 farms at an average value per acre of \$44.06.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery. Local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 15,094, of which 11,937 were native born, the foreign population being, Germany, 1,706; Sweden, 81; Norway, 205; Great Britain and Ireland, 427; Bohemia, 443; Austria, 153; Russia, 49; France, 23; other countries, 70.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 83, with an invested capital of \$572,333.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 18.36 bu.; oats, 37.41 bu.; corn, 39.87 bu.; barley, 32.51 bu.; rye, 18.94 bu.; flax, 13.05 bu.; buckwheat, 12.75 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 2.25 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 84.37 bu.; onions, 169 bu., and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$37.99 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1906 the county had 14 creameries, the output of which was 615,174 lbs. of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was: horses, 6,278, average value per head, \$64.67; cattle, 19,572, average value per head, \$23.82; sheep, 3,740, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 8,728, average value per head, \$4.51.

The county has 7 banks, the deposits of which are \$842,977.15. It has 61 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 4 high schools, and 30 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, 13; Methodist, 3; Presbyterian, 5; Episcopal, 2; Lutheran, 7.

The county has 4 cities and 4 villages, viz: Shakopee, population, 2,069; New Prague (part of), 827; Jordan, 1,311; Belle Plaine, borough, 1,301; Blakely village, 181; Hamilton, 222; New Market, 188; Prior Lake, 128.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$4,517,241, of which \$877,081 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$35 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

SHERBURNE COUNTY.

This county was organized February 25, 1856, with the county seat at Elk River, and is situated in the east central part of the state, about 30 miles north of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling, being originally covered with a dense growth of timber, such as hardwood, pine, etc., which has been cut off and the land transformed into beautiful farms.



Scene showing the potato market at Elk River, Sherburne County, Minnesota. Sherburne County is in the famous "Potato Belt." Minnesota-grown potatoes are shipped to all parts of America, and are known for their superior quality and immense yield per acre.

The county is well drained by the Elk River, which, with its tributaries, traverses all portions of the county, together with the Mississippi river, which flows along the county's border for a distance of 50 miles.

The area of the county is 468.88 square miles, or 300,086.12 acres, of which 287,180.4 acres are land, and 12,905.72 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,620 farms at an average value per acre of \$19.38. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 7,961, of which 5,977 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 312; Sweden, 564; Norway, 346; Great Britain and Ireland, 267; Denmark, 156; Poland, 22; other countries, 31. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 29, with an invested capital of \$144,910.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 12.07 bu.; oats, 23.61 bu.; corn, 26.63 bu.; barley, 25.15 bu.; flax, 11 bu.; rye, 10.82 bu.; buckwheat, 9.39 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.5 per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 133.16 bushels; onions, 162 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$49.26 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying, and poultry raising are carried on extensively. In 1906 the county had 7 creameries, the output of which was 369,339 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 3,842, average value per head, \$60.67; cattle, 13,416, average value per head, \$20.75; sheep, 1,750, average value per head, \$4.33; swine, 3,572, average value per head, \$6.57.

The county has two banks, the deposits of which are \$221,139.54. It has 47 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 1 high school, and 24 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, 3; Union, 4; Methodist, 5; Episcopal, 1; Swedish Lutheran, 5; Swedish Mission, 4; German Lutheran, 2. It also has 4 newspapers.

It has one city and four villages, viz: St. Cloud (part of), population, 732; Becker village, 138; Big Lake, 260; Cedar Lake, 287; Elk River, 787.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$2,371,562, of which \$433,091 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were 657 acres of school lands unsold in this county.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$10 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

SIBLEY COUNTY.

This county was organized March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Henderson. It is situated in the south central part of the state, about 50 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected

therewith by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a deep, fertile, black loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface of Sibley county is undulating, drained by numerous lakes, creeks, and the Minnesota river.

The area of the county is 597.73 square miles, or 382,545.75 acres, of which 362,808.14 acres are land, and 19,737.61 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,344 farms at an average value per acre of \$37.73.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 16,354, of which 12,869 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,280; Sweden, 869; Norway, 104; Great Britain and Ireland, 306; Denmark, 31; Russia, 66; other countries, 27. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 50, with an invested capital of \$244,300.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics were as follows: wheat, 16.98 bu.; oats, 42.22 bu.; corn, 34.17 bu.; barley, 31.06 bu.; rye, 18.5 bu.; flax, 11.27 bu.; buckwheat, 16.94 bu. The hay crop averaged 1.92 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 82.54 bushels, onions, 104.5 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$32.00.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 13 creameries, with an output of 1,181,488 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 10,633, average value per head, \$73.94; cattle, 28,041, average value per head, \$18.33; sheep, 6,045, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 10,990, average value per head, \$4.38.

The county has 11 banks, the deposits of which are \$716,930.12. It has 69 rural schools, 41 graded schools, 4 high schools, and 36 churches, divided as follows: Lutheran, 16; Catholic, 7; Methodist, 7; Episcopal, 1; Congregational, 2; Baptist, 2; Advents, 1. It has 6 newspapers.

There is one city and six villages within the borders of this county, viz: Henderson, 820; Arlington village, 798; New Auburn, 254; Gaylord, 602; Gibbon, 528; Green Isle, 298; Winthrop, 1,031.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$7,084,027, of which \$1,197,240 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$25 to \$80 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

STEARNS COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at St. Cloud, and is situated a little south of the center of the state on the west side of the Mississippi river, about 70 miles northwest of the

cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo railroads which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a rich, dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is gently rolling prairie, being originally covered with a dense growth of timber, the principal varieties being oak, maple, ash, elm, basswood, tamarac and pine.

The county is well drained by the Mississippi, Sauk, and north fork of the Crow rivers. There are within the limits of the county about 125 of the beautiful lakes for which Minnesota is noted. These lakes teem with all kinds of fish, making it an ideal spot for the angler.

The area of the county is 1,330.07 square miles, or 851,241.39 acres, of which 814,220.09 acres are land, and 37,021.27 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 4,360 farms at an average value per acre of \$38.68.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 15.69 bu.; oats, 34.09 bu.; corn, 30.07 bu.; barley, 28.49 bu.; rye, 15.62 bu.; flax, 11.26 bu.; buckwheat, 10.84 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.55 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 91.89 bu.; onions, 211.33 bu., and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$55.75.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 there were 39 creameries in this county with an output of 3,230,181 lbs. of butter. It also had one cheese factory with an output of 98,550 lbs. of cheese. The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 18,557, average value per head, \$47.55; cattle, 57,025, average value per head, \$20.10; sheep, 12,455, average value per head, \$2.65; swine, 20,206, average value per head, \$3.53.

The population of the county in 1905 was 47,120, of which 38,353 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 5,876; Sweden, 424; Norway, 540; Great Britain and Ireland, 821; Denmark, 71; Poland, 83; Bohemia, 27; Austria, 462; Russia, 32; other countries, 421. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 241, with an invested capital of \$1,626,361.

The county has 20 banks, the deposits of which are \$2,724,085.33. It has 180 rural schools, 17 graded schools, 3 high schools, and 83 churches with denominations as follows: Baptist, German Evangelical, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Unitarian, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Catholic, Swedish Baptist, Seven-day Advents, Zion Evangelical, Swedish Mission, Church of God, Christian Science and Salvation Army. It also has 15 newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones. The county has three cities and nineteen villages, viz: St. Cloud (part

of), population, 7,661; Sauk Center, 2,463; Melrose, 2,151; Albany village, 638; Avon, 215; Belgrade, 530; Brooten, 386; Cold Spring, 517; Eden Valley (part of), 255; Fairhaven, 145; Freeport, 458; Holding, 137; Kimball Prairie, 364; Meires Grove, 190; New Munich, 188; New Paynesville, 926; Richmond, 623; Rockville, 95; St. Joseph, 640; St. Martin, 100; Spring Hill, 108; Waite Park, 328.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$15,599,-275, of which \$3,065,213 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 789 acres of state school lands unsold.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$25 per acre, and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

STEELE COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Owatonna, and is located about 75 miles south of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Rock Island, Milwaukee, and Northwestern railroads which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie. The county is well drained by the Straight river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 430.59 square miles, or 275,579.16 acres, of which 272,761.47 acres are land, and 2,817.69 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,851 farms at an average value per acre of \$58.60. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 14.81 bu.; oats, 29.12 bu.; corn, 35.34 bu.; barley, 30.04 bu.; rye, 16.18 bu.; flax, 11.77 bu.; buckwheat, 13.18 bu. The hay crop had an average of 2.59 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 92.39 bu.; onions, 145.85 bu., and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$36.11.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 23 creameries, the output of which was 3,200,430 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 8,135, average value per head, \$61.58; cattle, 32,103, average value per head, \$19.97; sheep, 2,940, average value per head, \$2.64; swine, 12,234, average value per head, \$4.38.

The population of the county in 1905 was 16,593, of which 12,552 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,285; Sweden, 47; Norway, 525; Great Britain and Ireland, 314; Denmark, 598; Bohemia, 772; Poland, 102; Austria, 97; other countries, 33. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together

with manufacturing industries of which the county has 94 with an invested capital of \$568,994.

The county has 6 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,890,000. It has 93 rural schools, 2 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 32 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Congregational, and Seven-Day Advents. It also has 5 newspapers.

The county has 1 city and 2 villages, viz: Owatonna, population, 5,651; Blooming Prairie, 900; Ellendale, 252.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$6,648,663, of which \$1,269,148 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$30.00 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and location to markets.

STEVENS COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1862, with the county seat at Morris, and is situated in the west central part of the state, about 150 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is a high, rolling prairie drained by the Pomme De Terre river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 571.48 square miles, or 365,748 acres, of which 355,336.19 acres are land, and 10,411.81 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,062 farms at an average value per acre of \$37.68.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,212, of which 7,098 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 635; Sweden, 340; Norway, 641; Great Britain and Ireland, 307; Denmark, 71; Russia, 39; other countries, 84. Their occupations are chiefly the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 16, with an invested capital of \$55,487.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics were as follows: wheat, 12.85 bu.; oats, 28.59 bu.; corn, 24.5 bu.; barley, 26.02 bu.; rye, 10 bu.; flax, 9.5 bu.; buckwheat, 10 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.58 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 96 bu., and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$35.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and small fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1904 the county had two creameries with an output of 142,933 lbs. of butter. The live stock for 1908 was as

follows: horses, 7,089, average value per head, \$55.16; cattle, 13,680, average value per head, \$18.97; sheep, 10,420, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 8,290, average value per head, \$4.60.

The county has 8 banks, the deposits of which are \$794,478.32. It has 63 rural schools, 4 graded schools, 1 high school and 27 churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist-Episcopal, German Methodist, Congregational, Catholic, German, Norwegian and Swedish Lutherans, Swedish Free Mission, Episcopal, Dunkard and Advents.

There is one city and three villages within the borders of this county, viz: Morris, population, 2,003; Chokio, 396; Donnelly, 270; Hancock, 563. It also has 4 newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$4,778,938, of which \$779,464 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were in this county 588 acres of school lands unsold.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$25 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

SWIFT COUNTY.

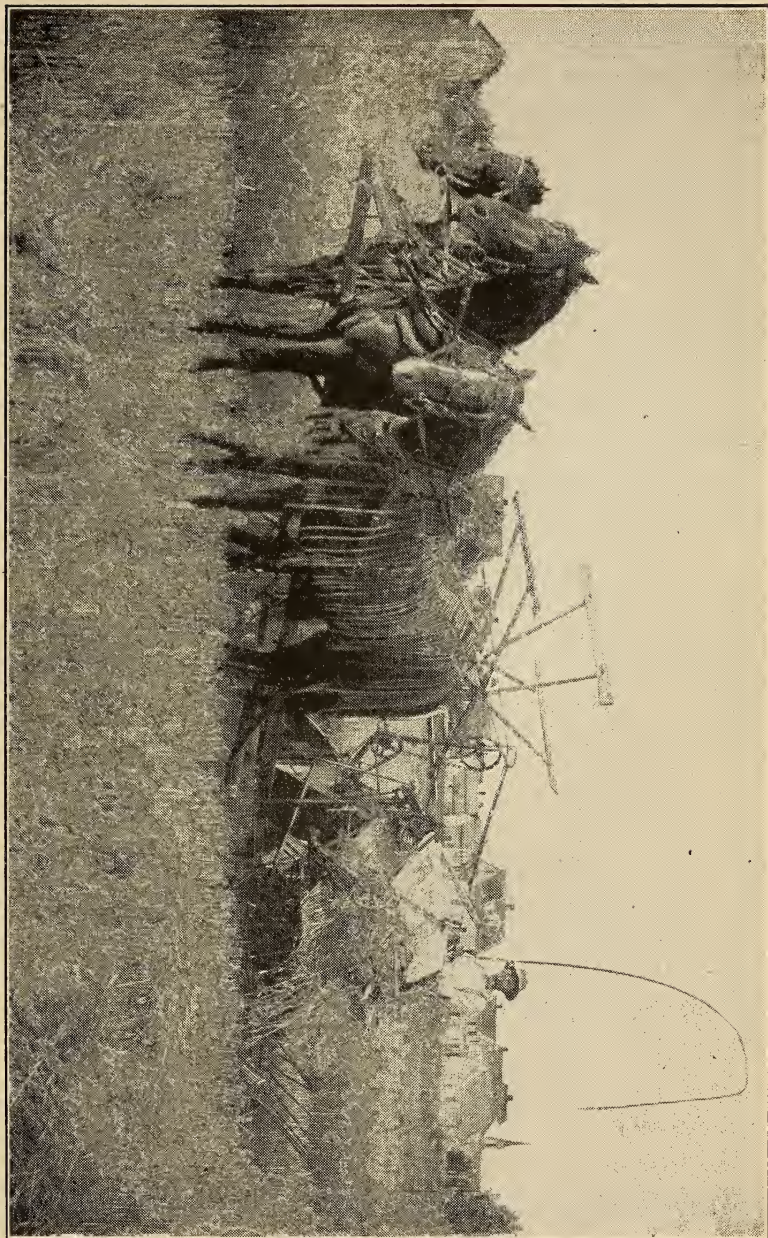
This county was organized February 18, 1870, with the county seat at Benson, and is located in the western part of the state, about 125 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface of the county is undulating prairie, interspersed with timber along the borders of the streams. The county is well drained by the Chippewa and Pome de Terre rivers.

The area of the county is 757.73 square miles, or 484,945.45 acres, of which 475,553.36 acres are land, and 9,392.08 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,725 farms at an average value per acre of \$28.10.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 12.19 bu.; oats, 31.36 bu.; corn, 29.13 bu.; barley, 28.12 bu.; rye, 12.41 bu.; flax, 9.24 bu.; buckwheat, 9.41 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.72 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 104.46 bushels; and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$44.51.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 5 creameries with an output of 494,283 lbs. of butter. It also had 1 cheese factory with an output of 57,440 lbs. of cheese. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,801, average value per head, \$55.28; cattle, 19,445, average value per head, \$15.90; sheep, 4,545, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 12,884, average value per head, \$3.52.



A Harvesting Scene in Northern Minnesota.

The population of the county in 1905 was 13,575, of which 10,063 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 613; Sweden, 741; Norway, 1,554; Great Britain and Ireland, 475; Denmark, 57; Poland, 47; other countries, 25. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 68 with an invested capital of \$246,196.00.

The county has 10 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,594,265.03. It has 89 rural schools, 5 graded schools, 2 high schools and 47 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, 8; Methodist, 6; Baptist, 3; Lutheran, 20; Presbyterian, 3; Free Mission, 2; Swedish Mission, 1; Congregational, 2; and Episcopal, 2. It also has 6 newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with U. S. rural free delivery and telephones are within reach of all. The county has 8 villages, viz: Appleton, population, 1,321; Benson, 1,766; Clontarf, 136; Danvers, 219; DeGraff, 222; Halloway, 220; Kerkhoven, 454; Murdock, 285.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$5,458,517, of which \$917,211 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$20 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and location to markets.

TODD COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Long Prairie, and is situated in the eastern part of the famous "Park Region." It is about 130 miles northwest of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is gently rolling. It was formerly covered with dense forests of maple, oak, birch, basswood, etc., which has nearly all been cut off, transforming the county into a rich agricultural district.

The area of the county is 1,008.34 square miles, or 645,236.72 acres, of which 618,225.14 acres are land, and 27,111.58 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 3,277 farms at an average value per acre of \$24.40.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 24,638, of which 20,038 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,557; Sweden, 973; Norway, 939; Great Britain and Ireland, 512; Denmark, 50; Bohemia, 113; Poland, 246; Finland, 51; France, 19; other countries, 140. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 24, with an invested capital of \$193,626.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, for 1907 was: wheat, 14.5 bu.; oats, 27 bu.; corn, 27.5 bu.; barley, 22 bu.; rye, 16 bu.; flax, 9.3 bu.; buckwheat, 14 bu. The hay crop averaged 1.75 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 100 bushels, onions, 110 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$44.60.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are extensively carried on. In 1906 the county had 15 creameries, the output of which was 1,179,541 lbs. of butter; also, 3 cheese factories, the output of which was 178,550 lbs. of cheese.

Live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,684, average value per head, \$55.09; cattle, 35,945, average value per head, \$16.14; sheep, 7,820, average value per head, \$3.57; swine, 10,398, average value per head, \$4.15.

The county has 15 banks, the deposits of which are \$696,829.23. It has 126 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 4 high schools, 2 private schools, and 38 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran.

It also has 10 newspapers. The county has one city and ten villages, viz: Staples, population, 2,163; Bertha, 376; Bowerville, 626; Bertram, 200; Clarissa, 388; Eagle Bend, 610; Grey Eagle, 396; Hewitt, 320; Long Prairie, 1,256; Osakis (part of), 92; West Union, 167.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$6,819,800, of which \$1,275,564 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were in the county 4,616 acres of school lands unsold.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$15 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

TRAVERSE COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1862, with the county seat at Wheaton. It is situated in the famous Red River Valley, about 150 miles northwest of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and is connected therewith by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern railroads which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie, drained by the Muslinka river into Lake Traverse which separates the county from the state of South Dakota.

The area of the county is 581.83 square miles, or 372,369.46 acres, of which 363,463.46 acres are land, and 8,906 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 963 farms at an average value per acre of \$26.67.

The population of the county in 1905 was 7,985, of which 6,175 were native born. The foreign population was as follows: Germany, 543;



F.D. SMITH'S FARM RESIDENCE IN TRAVERSE COUNTY



SUGAR MAPLE IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA

POINT COMFORT, POMME DE TERRE LAKE
GRANT COUNTY

A NEW HOME IN MILLE LACS COUNTY

Sweden, 749; Norway, 173; Great Britain and Ireland, 233; Denmark, 51; Austria, 19; Russia, 18; other countries, 42.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 45, with an invested capital of \$113,740.

The cereal crop and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 15.25 bu.; oats, 38 bu.; corn, 28 bu.; barley, 27 bu.; flax, 11.5 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.5 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 100.14 bushels, onions, 106 bushels, while miscellaneous vegetables had an average of \$36.25 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and fruit raising are quite extensively carried on. In 1906 the county had 2 creameries with an output of 60,795 lbs. of butter. The live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,374, average value per head, \$54.11; cattle, 10,348, average value per head, \$19.92; sheep, 4,295, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 6,246, average value per head, \$4.43.

The county has 7 banks, the deposits of which are \$525,000. It has 56 rural schools, 1 graded school, 2 high schools, and 23 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

There are five villages within the borders of the county, viz: Brown Valley, population, 902; Dumont, 140; Folsom, 272; Tintah, 282; Wheaton, 1,346. It also has 3 newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$4,381,809, of which \$616,545 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$20 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

WABASHA COUNTY.

This county was organized October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Wabasha, and is situated in the southeastern part of the state, about 60 miles from the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and about 30 miles from Winona, being connected therewith by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which affords ample transportation facilities for all products grown in the county.

The soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface of Wabasha county, like all other counties in the southern part of the state, is fine, undulating prairie. It is drained by the Zumbro, Indian, Whitewater and Mississippi rivers.

The area of the county is 594.63 square miles, or 380,562.24 acres, of which 355,514.17 acres are land, and 25,018.07 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,511 farms at an average value per acre of \$52.30.

The population of the county in 1905 was 18,710, of which 15,228 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,174; Sweden, 416; Norway, 110; Great Britain and Ireland, 631; Denmark, 27; Austria, 16; other countries, 108. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 142, with an invested capital of \$744,853.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16.18 bu.; oats, 35.63 bu.; corn, 34.33 bu.; barley, 27.49 bu.; rye, 14.88 bu.; flax, 11.56 bu.; buckwheat, 14.85 bu.

The hay crop had an average of 1.82 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes, averaged 118.71 bushels, onions, 351.71 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$45.03 per acre.

Live stock, dairying, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1906 the county had 8 creameries, the output of which was 756,104 lbs. of butter; also, one cheese factory with an output of 1,000 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock for 1908 was as follows: horses, 9,140, average value per head, \$58.46; cattle, 27,656, average value per head, \$17.91; sheep, 20,295, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 15,048, average value per head, \$5.25.

The county has 11 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,696,377.42. It has 94 rural schools, 7 graded schools, 4 high schools, 1 private school, and 53 churches divided as follows: Methodist, 17; Catholic, 10; Lutheran, 10; Presbyterian, 2; Episcopal, 2; Universalist, 1; World's Gospel, 1; Church of Christ, 2; Congregational, 5; Evangelical, 3. It also has 11 newspapers.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within easy reach of all.

The county has two cities, and nine villages, viz.: Wabasha, population, 2,619; Lake City, 2,877; Elgin village, 358; Hammond, 272; Kellogg, 406; Mazeppa, 556; Millville, 165; Weaver, 125; Minneiska, 338; Plainview, 1,140; Zumbro Falls, 149.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$6,586,784, of which \$1,395,988 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$40 to \$100 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

WADENA COUNTY.

This county was organized June 11, 1858, with the county seat at Wadena, and is situated in the "Park Region" of Minnesota, just within the limits of the Mississippi valley, and is a part of the land where the mighty forests of eastern Minnesota give way to the boundless prairie on the west.

No. D 8644

John A. Salzer Seed Co.

STATE BANK OF LA CROSSE

Pay to the order of Charles Murray, Wadena, Minn. \$708.86

Seven hundred and Eighty 86/100 Dollars

At THE STATE BANK OF CHICAGO,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SECRETARY

ONE OF THE MANY BIG CLOVER SEED DRAFTS RECEIVED BY
WADENA COUNTY FARMERS.

Among those who received large checks for clover seed sold is Judge Asher Murray. On one piece of land not far from Wadena the Judge had 25 acres seeded to clover. He raised a crop of seed and after taking out two or three bushels for seed next year he sold the balance to The John A. Salzer Seed Company of LaCrosse, Wisconsin. He received the above draft of \$708.86.

The general character of the soil is a dark, sandy loam, from eight inches to two feet deep, containing large quantities of potash, lime, and clay, making very fertile soil for the production of cereal and root crops.

The surface of the county is generally level, with many natural meadows which can be cut in their natural state with a mowing machine.

The county is well drained by the Crow Wing river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 722.78 square miles, or 462,580 acres, of which 452,751.16 acres are land, and 9,828.84 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,002 farms at an average value per acre of \$17.16.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,217, of which 5,215 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 490; Sweden, 281; Norway, 301; Great Britain and Ireland, 239; Denmark, 82; Finland, 626; other countries, 83. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 66 with an invested capital of \$174,382.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 11.97 bu.; oats, 20.51 bu.; corn, 24.82 bu.; barley, 20.95 bu.; rye, 10.09 bu.; flax, 11.78 bu.; buckwheat, 10.15 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.36 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 99.14 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$56.25.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and small fruits raising are carried on quite extensively. In 1906 the county had 5 creameries, the output of which was 313,672 lbs. of butter. It also had one cheese factory, with an output of 46,340 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 3,197, average value per head, \$57.44; cattle, 11,779, average value per head, \$20.26; sheep, 2,505, average value per head, \$1.73; swine, 2,626, average value per head, \$5.57.

The county has five banks, the deposits of which are \$542,932.26. It has 58 rural schools, 3 graded schools, one high school, one private school, and 15 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, 1; Congregational, 2; Methodist, 5; Episcopal, 1; German Evangelical, 1; Norwegian Lutheran, 1; German Lutheran, 2; Finnish, 2. It also has 3 newspapers.

The Great Northern railroad, with its branches, furnish excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The county has four villages within its boundaries, viz: Menahga, population, 338; Sebeka, 416; Verndale, 685; Wadena, 1,868.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$2,877,490, of which \$604,071 was personal property.

On January 1, 1909, there were, in this county, 9,713 acres of state school lands unsold.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$5 to \$35 per acre, according to location and improvements.

WASECA COUNTY.

This county was organized February 27, 1857, with the county seat at Waseca. It is located in the central tier of counties north of the Iowa line.

The topographical features of the county are much the same as are to be found in other counties of southern Minnesota. Originally the surface was two-thirds fine, rolling prairie, diversified and enriched by many beautiful lakes of pure water. The remainder was timber, which has been cut and the land transformed into a rich agricultural district.

What has been said concerning the soil and production of other southern counties of the state, can also be said of Waseca county. The soil is a rich, dark-colored loam, resting on a clay subsoil.

The area of the county is 437.01 square miles, or 279,685.91 acres, of which 268,161.75 acres are land, and 11,524.16 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,716 farms at an average value per acre of \$55.28.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1905 was 13,633, of which 10,919 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,449; Sweden, 224; Norway, 493; Great Britain and Ireland, 392; Denmark, 49; Bohemia, 45; Austria, 36; other countries, 26.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 106, with an invested capital of \$624,667.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 14.44 bu.; oats, 32.81 bu.; corn, 38.92 bu.; barley, 29.03 bu.; rye, 12.98 bu.; flax, 10.15 bu.; buckwheat, 10.45 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.99 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 83.1 bushels; onions, 135.5 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$41.24.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 15 creameries, the output of which was 1,576,508 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,580, average value per head, \$54.86;

cattle, 23,868, average value per head, \$19.49; sheep, 5,880, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 10,710, average value per head, \$3.52.

The county has 4 banks, the deposits of which are \$826,003.80. It has 91 rural schools, 4 graded schools, 3 high schools, 1 private school, and 33 churches, divided as follows: English Methodist, 2; German Methodist, 4; Swedish Mission, 1; Congregational, 3; Catholic, 6; German Evangelical, 3; German Lutheran, 9; Norwegian Lutheran, 4; Swedish Lutheran, 1. It also has 4 newspapers.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago & Northwestern, Duluth, St. Cloud, Glencoe & Mankato, and Chicago Great Western railroads which traverse all parts of the county.

The county has one city and two villages, viz: Waseca, population, 2,838, Janesville, 1,205, and New Richland, 697.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$5,362,946, of which \$908,913 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$35 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This county was organized October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Stillwater, and is situated in the eastern portion of the state, being bounded on the north by Chisago county; on the east by the St. Croix river which separates it from Wisconsin; on the south by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Dakota county, and west by the Mississippi river, Ramsey and Anoka counties.

The soil is a dark loam, and sandy loam, with clay subsoil. The surface of the southern half of the county is a rich, rolling prairie, the central portion being composed of small prairies and oak openings, while the northern part which was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, has been cleared and transformed into rich agricultural lands.

The county is well watered, having a number of small lakes and streams. Notably among the lakes is White Bear, one of the foremost summer resorts of the state. The bluffs along the St. Croix lake and river, although not very high, are often bold and precipitous, presenting beautiful scenery, and in many places broken by natural valleys, water courses and deep ravines.

The area of the county is 430.01 square miles, or 275,205.35 acres, of which 261,675.02 acres are land, and 13,530.33 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,455 farms at an average value per acre of \$76.15.

Every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery; local and long distance telephones, which, together with

the excellent transportation facilities to the markets of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, make it an ideal place for the agriculturist and manufacturer.

The population of the county in 1905 was 28,884, of which 20,354 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,171; Sweden, 2,085; Norway, 499; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,851; Denmark, 241; Austria, 63; France, 33; other countries, 190. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing, of which the county has 150, with an invested capital of \$5,750,000.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 16.37 bu.; oats, 34.49 bu.; corn, 30.5 bu.; barley, 27.27 bu.; rye, 16.84 bu.; flax, 14.66 bu.; buckwheat, 19.39 bu.

The hay crop averaged 1.52 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 94.21 bushels, onions, 206.47 bushels, while miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$49.26 per acre.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1906 the county had 6 creameries, the output of which was 797,578 lbs. of butter. Also 1 cheese factory with an output of 30,680 lbs. of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,375, average value per head, \$88.05; cattle, 20,429, average value per head, \$23.15; sheep, 10,790, average value per head, \$3.48; swine, 8,010, average value per head, \$5.80.

The county has 5 banks, the deposits of which are \$3,500,000. It has 71 rural schools, 9 graded schools, 1 high school, and 40 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, 6; German Lutheran, 11; Presbyterian, 2; Congregational, 4; Swedish Lutheran, 5; Methodist, 4; other denominations, 8. It also has 8 newspapers.

The county has one city and six villages, viz.: Stillwater, population, 12,435; Oak Park, village, 354; Forest Lake, 454; Lakeland, 343; Marine, 526; Newport, 372; South Stillwater, 1,572.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$9,762,252, of which \$2,370,244 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$60 an acre, and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

WATONWAN COUNTY.

This county was organized February 25, 1860, with the county seat at St. James. It is located in the center of the second tier of counties north of the Iowa line. The topographical features of the county are much the same as are to be found in the other counties of southern Minnesota.

The surface is fine, rolling prairie, diversified and enriched by beautiful lakes of pure water. Numerous creeks and rivers flow through the

county, the largest of which are the Cottonwood and Perch rivers. What has been said concerning the soil and production of other southern counties in the state, is also applicable to Watonwan county. The soil is a rich, dark-colored loam, varying from two to four feet in depth, and resting on a clay subsoil.

The area of the county is 435.45 square miles, or 278,689.92 acres, of which 277,051.92 acres are land, and 1,638 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,382 farms at an average value per acre of \$41.25.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones, which, together with the excellent transportation facilities to the markets of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Winona, Mankato, and other cities in the state, make it an ideal home for the agriculturist.

The population of the county in 1905 was 11,494, of which 8,551 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 673; Sweden, 676; Norway, 1,015; Great Britain and Ireland, 193; Denmark, 73; Austria, 83; Russia, 197; other countries, 33. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 21, with an invested capital of \$1,245,755.

The cereal crop, and average bushels per acre for 1907 was as follows: wheat, 15 bu.; oats, 30 bu.; corn, 30 bu.; barley, 25.8 bu.; rye, 14 bu.; flax, 10 bu. The hay crop averaged 2 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 95.65 bushels; onions, 211.25 bushels, while miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$43.37.

Live stock, dairying, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1906 the county had 11 creameries, the output of which was 919,043 lbs. of butter; also, 1 cheese factory with an output of 127,750 lbs. of cheese. The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 7,813, average value per head, \$61.66; cattle, 15,873, average value per head, \$18.69; sheep, 7,960, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 19,996, average value per head, \$4.38.

The county has 12 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,044,562.81.

It has 56 rural schools, 3 graded schools, 2 high schools, 3 private schools, and 28 churches divided as follows: Lutheran, 15; Catholic, 2; Methodist, 2; Presbyterian, 3; Baptist, 2; Christ, 2; Episcopal, 2. It also has 5 newspapers.

The county has one city and four villages, viz.; St. James, population, 2,320; Ormsby (part of), 52; Madelia, 1,290; Lewisville, 154; Butterfield, 353.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$5,605,515, of which \$1,019,031 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$35 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

WILKIN COUNTY.

This county was organized March 6, 1868, with the county seat at Breckenridge. It is situated in the western part of the state, being separated from North Dakota by the famous Red River of the North.

The soil is a black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is a fine, high prairie, drained by the Red, Buffalo and Rabbit Rivers.

The area of the county is 751.04 square miles, or 480,664.88 acres of which 476,387.76 acres are land, and 4,277.12 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,207 farms at an average value per acre of \$24.05.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has excellent transportation facilities, having three roads, viz.: Soo, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which traverse all parts of the county.

The population of the county in 1905 was 9,279, of which 7,301 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 567; Sweden, 216; Norway, 661; Great Britain and Ireland, 286; Denmark, 46; Bohemia, 98; Austria, 58; other countries, 46. Their occupations are chiefly agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 25, with an invested capital of \$102,860.

The cereal crop, and average bushels per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 12.89 bu.; oats, 28.07 bu.; corn, 25.28 bu.; barley, 24.91 bu.; rye, 26.02 bu.; flax, 8.44 bu.

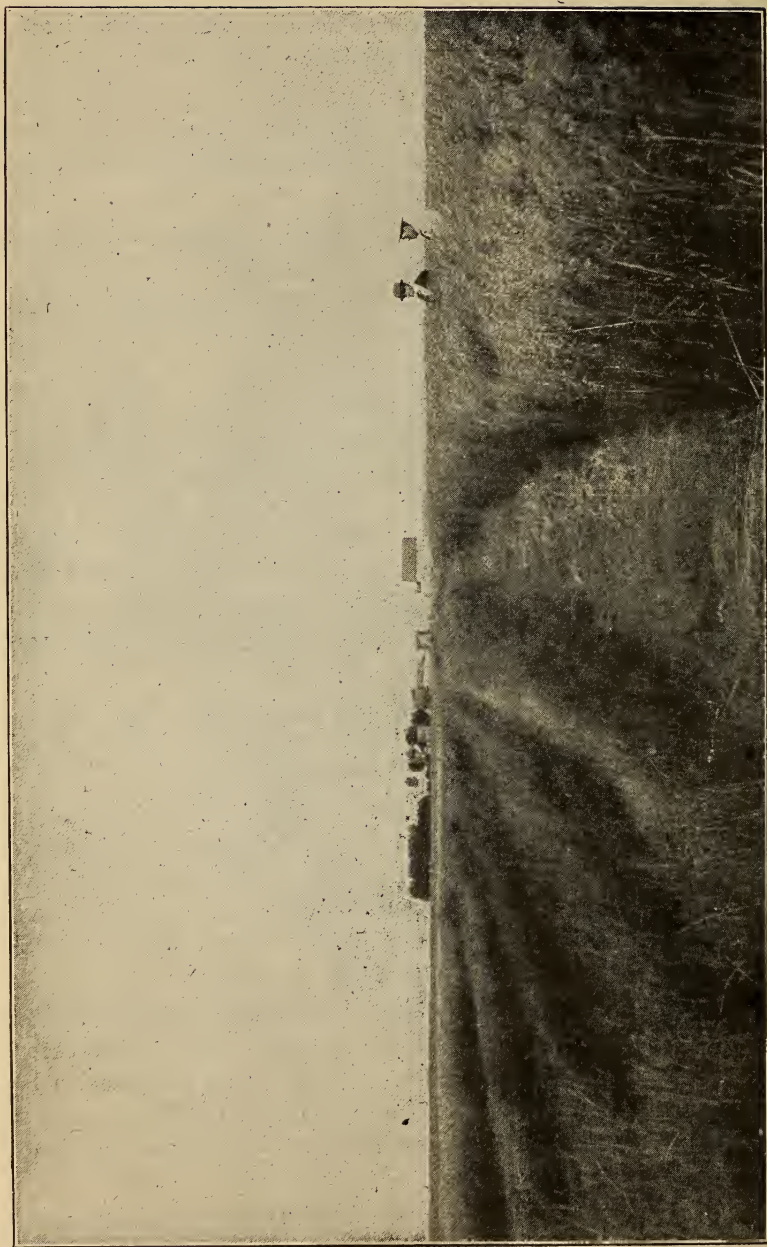
The hay crop had an average of 1.37 tons per acre, while in vegetables, potatoes averaged 91.43 bushels; onions, 107 bushels and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$41.87.

Live stock, dairying, and small fruit raising are carried on quite extensively. In 1906 the county had 4 creameries, with an output of 220,870 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 8,019, average value per head, \$54.06; cattle, 10,899, average value per head, \$19.86; sheep, 3,020, average value per head, \$3.84; swine, 4,618, average value per head, \$3.53.

The county has 9 banks, the deposits of which are \$706,236. It has 67 rural schools; 4 graded schools; 1 high school, and 23 churches, as follows: German Evangelist, 1; German Lutheran, 5; Norwegian Baptist, 1; Norwegian Lutheran, 4; Presbyterian, 1; Catholic, 4; Baptist, 1; Methodist, 3; Episcopal, 1; Union Congregational, 1; Swedish Lutheran, 1. It also has 6 newspapers.

Within the borders of this county there are seven thriving villages, viz: Breckenridge, population, 1,850; Tenny, 251; Campbell, 317; Foxhome, 266; Kent, 118; Rothsay, 345; Wolverton, 136.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$5,372,536, of which \$751,289 was personal property.



August Buran's Farm, Six Miles North of Foxhome, Wilkin County, Minnesota. Yield of Oats 65 Bushels per Acre.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$15 to \$40, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

WINONA COUNTY.

This county was organized February 23, 1854, with the county seat at Winona. It is situated in the southeastern part of the state, being in the second tier of counties north of the Iowa line, and separated from Wisconsin by the Mississippi river.

The soil of this county is similar to the soil of other counties in the southern portion of the state, being a black loam, with a clay subsoil. The eastern portion of the county is very broken, while the western portion consists of rolling prairies, interspersed with ravines and valleys.

The county has numerous streams which furnish a large amount of waterpower, and natural drainage for the county.

The area of the county is 638.92 square miles, or 408,909.9 acres, of which 406,325.09 acres are land, and 2,584.81 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,127 farms at an average value per acre of \$81.64.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 35,836, of which 28,389 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 4,015; Sweden, 134; Norway, 432; Great Britain and Ireland, 981; Denmark, 88; Bohemia, 57; Poland, 1,401; Austria, 175; other countries, 164. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 217, with an invested capital of \$6,435,150.

The cereal crop, and average bushels per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 14.98 bu.; oats, 33.33 bu.; corn, 35.32 bu.; barley, 26.48 bu.; rye, 20.39 bu.; flax, 12.51 bu.; buckwheat, 13.62 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.72 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 71.84 bushels; onions, 240.56 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value of \$58.29 per acre.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 17 creameries, with an output of 1,492,914 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 10,836, average value per head, \$63.47; cattle, 35,005, average value per head, \$20.71; sheep, 15,950, average value per head, \$2.60; swine, 18,110, average value per head, \$5.25.

The county has 12 banks, the deposits of which are \$5,944,250. It has 115 rural schools, 8 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 68 churches, divided as follows: Congregational, 4; Lutheran, 16; Baptist, 7; Methodist, 16; Catholic, 11; Immanuel, 1; Presbyterian, 5; Episcopal, 5;

Unitarian, 1; Moravian, 1; United Brethren, 1. It also has 11 newspapers.

This county is well supplied with railroad facilities, having the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Great Western, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Burlington railroads. These railroads bring all sections of the county in close proximity to the markets of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Winona and other cities of the state.

The county has 2 cities and 8 villages, viz; Winona, population, 20,334; St. Charles, 1,238; Dakota village, 168; Dresbach, 216; Elba, 197; Stockton, 180; Lewiston, 388; Minnesota City, 209; Rolling Stone, 192; Utica, 214.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1908 was \$14,165,035, of which \$3,344,962 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$50 an acre and upwards, according to location and improvements.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

This county was organized February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Buffalo, and is situated in the south central part of the state, about 40 miles west of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Soo railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a black and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is gently rolling interspersed with numerous lakes. The county is well drained by the Mississippi and Crow rivers with their tributaries.

The area of the county is 713.97 square miles, or 456,939.32 acres, of which 424,353.82 acres are land, and 32,585.5 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 3,787 farms at an average value per acre of \$35.40.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 29,467, of which 22,565 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,633; Norway, 293; Great Britain and Ireland, 1,026; Denmark, 53; Bohemia, 124; Finland, 322; France, 34; other countries, 109. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 109, with an invested capital of \$360,031.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 18.72 bu.; oats, 39.72 bu.; corn, 33.38 bu.; barley, 29.65 bu.; rye, 19.84 bu.; flax, 8.97 bu.; the hay crop had an average of 2.24 tons per acre. In vegetables, potatoes averaged 92.52 bushels; onions, 160 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$65.55.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 28 creameries, the output of which was 2,505,267 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county for 1908 was as follows: horses, 12,697, average value per head, \$65.14; cattle, 44,303, average value per head, \$21.57; sheep, 6,000, average value per head, \$2.64; swine, 18,664, average value per head, \$4.60.

The county has 22 banks, the deposits of which are \$2,219,706.77. It has 129 rural schools, 9 graded schools, 5 high schools, and 58 churches with denominations as follows: Congregational, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian and Episcopal. It also has 10 newspapers.

The county has 15 villages, viz; Annandale, population, 522; Buffalo, 1,124; Clearwater, 287; Cokato, 721; Delano, 1,023; Hanover, 233; Howard Lake, 763; Maple Lake, 526; Monticello, 973; Montrose, 333; Rockford, 313; South Haven, 251; St. Michaels, 372; St. Michaels Station, 209; Waverly, 582.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$7,704,378, of which \$1,824,378 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$25 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

This county was organized March 6, 1871, with the county seat at Granite Falls, and is situated in the southwestern part of the state. It is surrounded by the counties of Lac Qui Parle, Chippewa, Renville, Redwood, Lyon, Lincoln, and the state of South Dakota.

The soil is a rich, dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface, like adjoining counties, is a high rolling prairie. The county is well drained by the Minnesota river which forms the northeastern boundary, the Yellow Medicine river, which flows in a northeasterly direction through the eastern part, and Lac Qui Parle river which flows through the western part of the county.

The area of the county is 763.12 square miles, or 488,398.27 acres, of which 481,664.26 acres are land, and 6,734.01 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,177 farms at an average value per acre of \$35.07.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1905 was 15,899, of which 11,540 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 861; Sweden, 542; Norway, 2,593; Great Britain and Ireland, 153; Denmark, 58; Bohemia, 69; Austria, 28; other countries, 55. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries of which the county has 61, with an invested capital of \$182,428.

The cereal crop, and average bushel per acre, according to last statistics, were as follows: wheat, 14.68 bu.; oats, 42.84 bu.; corn, 27.55 bu.; barley, 33.3 bu.; rye, 15.27 bu.; flax, 11.86 bu. The hay crop had an average of 1.84 tons per acre, and in vegetables, potatoes averaged 86.34 bushels, and miscellaneous vegetables had an average value per acre of \$44.82.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1906 the county had 4 creameries, the output of which was 172,962 lbs. of butter. The live stock of the county in 1908 was as follows: horses, 12,372, average value per head, \$55.63; cattle, 25,997, average value per head, \$17.61; sheep, 4,865, average value per head, \$2.59; swine, 20,540, average value per head, \$3.52.

The county has 15 banks, the deposits of which are \$1,931,083.55. It has 97 rural schools, 6 graded schools, 2 high schools, and 45 churches, with denominations as follows: German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal, Church of Christ, Baptist and Congregational. It also has 8 newspapers.

The county has one city and seven villages, viz: Granite Falls (part of), population 1,340; Canby, 1,505; Clarkfield, 614; Echo, 446; Hanley Falls, 309; Hazel Run, 181; Porter, 233; Woodlake, 347.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1908 was \$7,442,463, of which \$1,304,865 was personal property.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$35 to \$60 an acre, depending upon the improvements, kind of soil an location, but more in particular upon the improvements made on the land.



First Residence Building Erected by the State of Minnesota in Itasca State Park. It Overlooks the Lake and is now Used by the Regents of the State University for a Forestry School.

Francis, Anoka, Q 37, George, Nicollet, K 23, on New Uln Henry, Lesueur, N 23, on Lesueur Glaire, Red Lake, D 10 ames, Ch, Watonwan, Joseph, Stearns, L 26 Nobles, E 37, r d Without Lawrence, Ottertail, rd from Yellow co, Yellow Medicine, pous Park, Hennepin, ...	Y 23 ton, S 26 South 1 900 Sparta, --- Spaten rd fr 32 Spauldd 32 Spauldd rd fr 23 Spauldd 203 Spicer, 27 Spirit rd fr ... Spoon
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2,000,000 acres of Federal land

MINNESOTA. RAILROADS.

- 3 Canadian Northern, Cassia Northern Exp.
- 6 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Adams Exp.
- 8 Chicago Great Western, Wells, Fargo & Co's Exp.
- 7 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, U. S. Exp.
- 10 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, U. S. Exp.
- 9 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, American Exp.
- 10 Chicago & North Western, American Exp.
- 14 Duluth, Duluth & Northern, American Exp.
- 13 Duluth, Duluth Lake & Western, American Exp.
- 12 Duluth, Duluth Shore & Atlantic, Western Exp.
- 16 Duluth & Iron Range, U. S. Exp.
- 17 Duluth & Northern, American Exp.
- 18 Great Northern, Great Northern Exp.
- 19 Illinois Central, American Exp.
- 20 Chicago & North Western, American Exp.
- 21 Minneapolis, St. Paul & Great St. Mary, Western Exp.
- 22 Minneapolis, Duluth & Northern, American Exp.
- 23 Minneapolis, Duluth & Northern, American Exp.
- 24 Minneapolis, Duluth & Northern, American Exp.
- 25 Minneapolis, Duluth & Northern, American Exp.
- 26 Minneapolis, Duluth & Northern, American Exp.
- 27 Minneapolis, Duluth & Northern, American Exp.
- 28 Minneapolis, Duluth & Northern, American Exp.
- 29 Wisconsin Central, American Exp.
- 30 Wisconsin Central, American Exp.

N. E. Corner of
MINNESOTA
COUNTY
COOK CO.

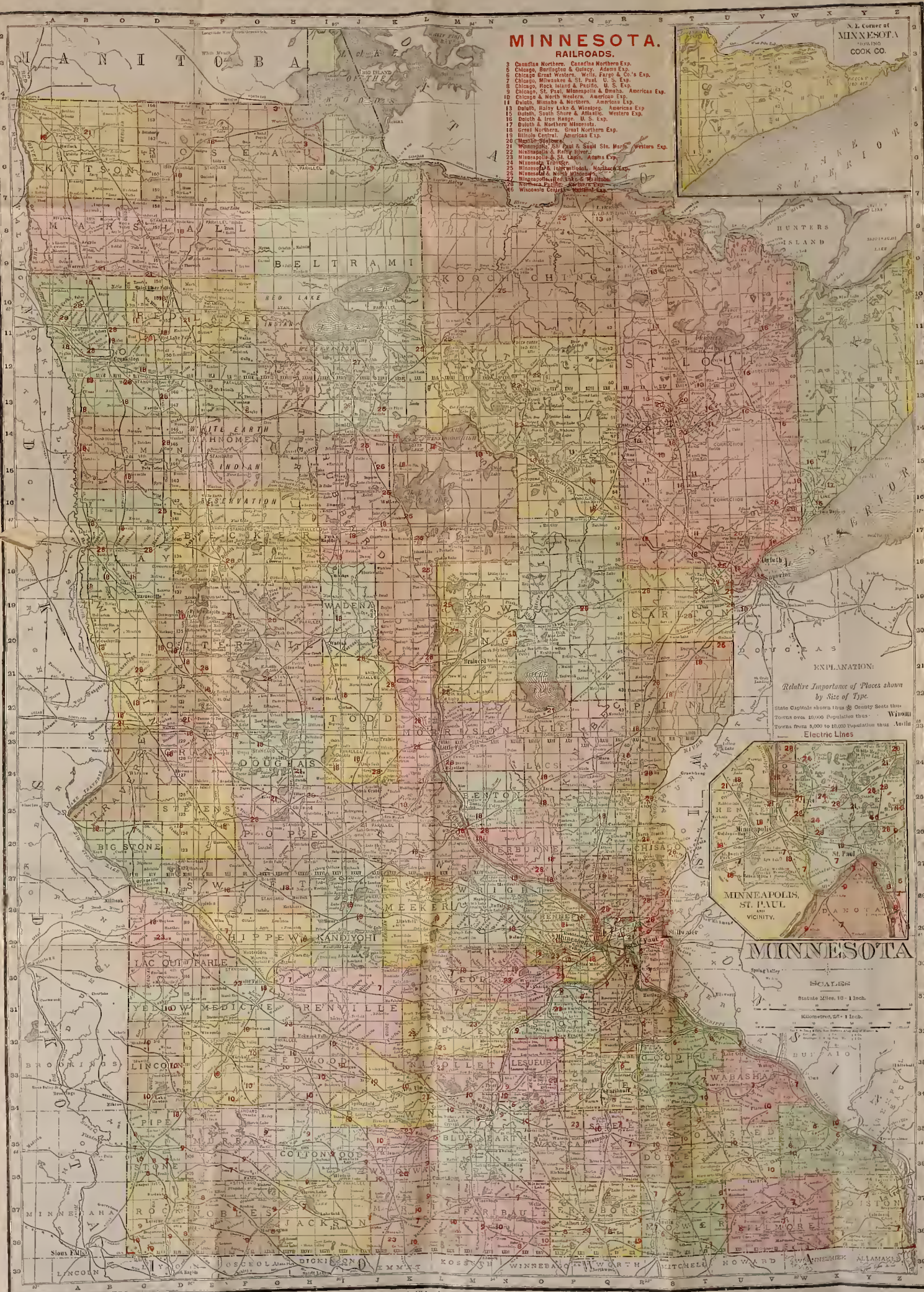
EXPLANATION:

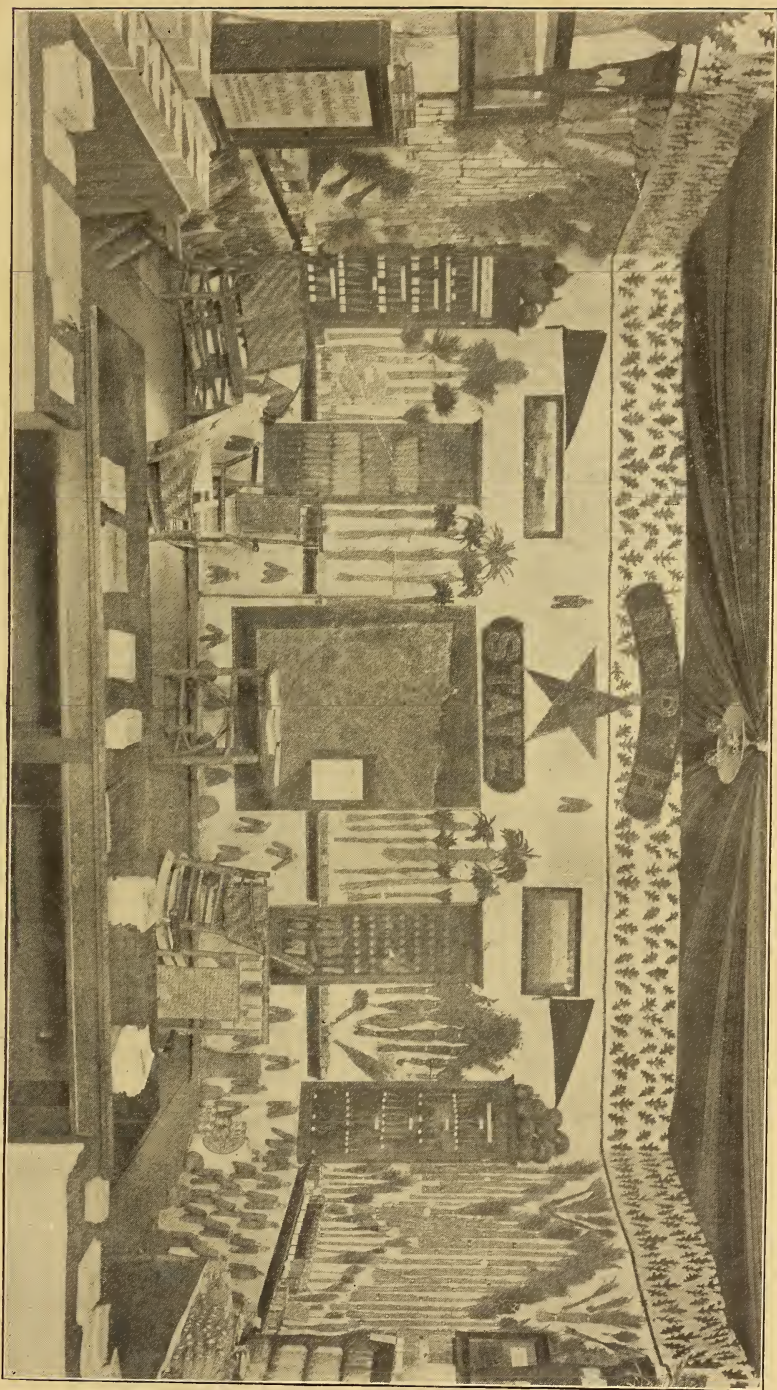
Relative Importance of Places shown
by Size of Type
State Capitals shown thus: County Seats thus:
Towns over 10,000 Population thus: Villages
Towns from 5,000 to 10,000 Population thus: Amvils
Electric Lines

MINNESOTA

SCALES

Statute Miles, 10 - 1 Inch.
Kilometres, 25 - 1 Inch.





Minnesota Exhibit at the National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb., December, 1908.

MINNESOTA.
Counties, Creeks, Indian Reservations, Lakes, Rivers, and Towns.

COUNTIES.									
Adams	Adams	Adams	Adams	Adams	Adams	Adams	Adams	Adams	Adams
...
CREEKS.									
...
INDIAN RESERVATIONS.									
...
LAKES.									
...
TOWNS.									
...

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Information regarding the opportunities and natural resources of this Great State will be furnished upon application to the

JOHN A. JOHNSON
Governor

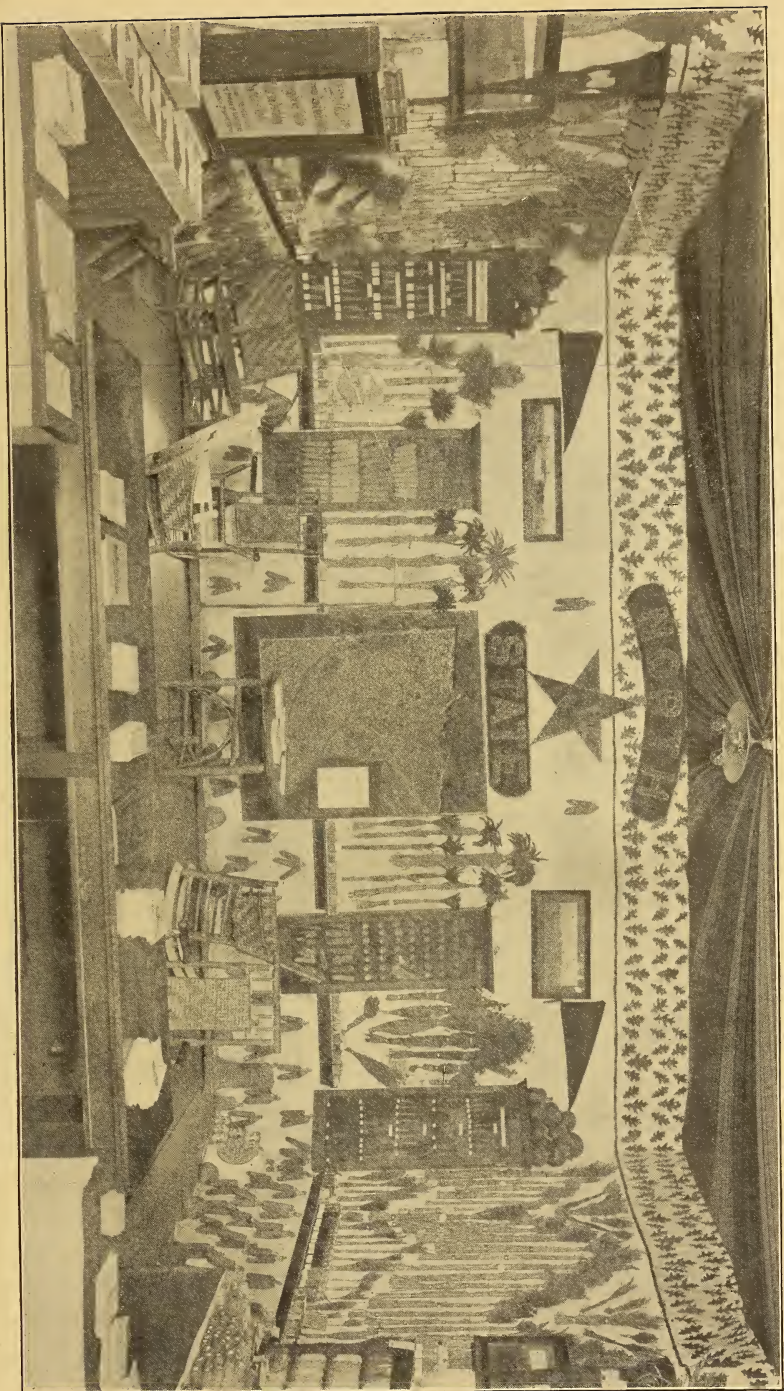
S. G. IVERSON
State Auditor

JULIUS A. SCHMAHL
Secretary of State

A. E. NELSON
Minneapolis

GEO. B. BARNES, JR.
Campbell

GEORGE WELSH, Commissioner of Immigration
STATE CAPITOL, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA



Minnesota Exhibit at the National Corn Exposition, Omaha, Neb., December, 1908.

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